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USSR ADVANCES INITIATIVE FOR NUCLEAR TEST BAN

PM161157 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 82 p 4

[K. Borisov article: "A Task Which Can Be Resolved"]

[Text] The Soviet Union has put forward in the United Nations a major new initiative aimed at resolving the chief problem of the world today -- the problem of averting the threat of nuclear war. At the USSR's suggestion, the 37th General Assembly session is discussing the question of "the urgent cessation and banning of nuclear weapons tests."

The development of events in the world insistently dictates the need to adopt urgent measures to eliminate the danger of nuclear war. The new proposal is a development of those weighty political actions already undertaken by our state, among which the Soviet Union's unilaterally adopted pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons is of special importance.

What could be a more effective means of curbing the nuclear arms race than to halt and ban all nuclear weapons tests by all states? As is known, the chief components of the most destructive modern armaments are the nuclear warheads and the means of delivering them to their targets. The qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons and the creation of new types of these weapons are indissolubly connected with testing them. This is why halting the tests is essentially the key problem in the real limitation of the practical possibilities for producing new types of nuclear bombs and warheads.

Halting tests would also be an important contribution to further strengthening the policy of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, since it would make it difficult for new nuclear states to emerge. And we must not ignore the fact that nuclear explosions carried out for experimental purposes can seriously pollute the environment.

It is not a new question. It has its roots in the forties and fifties. It was incomparably easier to ban nuclear weapons and halt nuclear test then than now. But the nuclear arms race unleashed by the United States also gave rise to a race in nuclear testing.

The mass movement for halting dangerous experiments with nuclear weapons began and started to gather momentum three decades ago in various countries of the world. From 1954 onwards the question of banning tests became a firm part of the international agenda. From the very beginning, the Soviet Union was in the vanguard of this movement. Our country -- the only one among all the states which possess nuclear weapons -- resolutely and firmly advocated halting tests of such armaments.

Some results have been achieved on this difficult and long path. The Moscow Treaty of 1963 banning nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, outer space and under water limited the opportunities for developing new types of these weapons. However, this success by no means signified that the task of achieving a complete and general ban on nuclear weapons testing was removed from the agenda. First, not all the nuclear powers acceded to the Moscow Treaty. (As is known, China and France still have not become parties to this agreement.) Second, underground nuclear tests remained outside the ban, thus providing an opportunity to continue and step up the nuclear arms race.

The Soviet-American treaty of 1974 limiting underground tests of nuclear weapons was intended to be a further step in the direction of a complete cessation of tests. By banning underground explosions with a yield in excess of 150 kilotons, the treaty restricts the opportunities for creating and perfecting the most powerful and most dangerous types of nuclear weapons, and also envisages limiting tests to a minimum.

The 1976 treaty on underground explosions for peaceful purposes concluded between the USSR and the United States could have been yet another good deed on the road toward banning tests. However, the United States is delaying the entry into force of both agreements.

In 1975 the Soviet Union submitted to the UN General Assembly a draft treaty on a complete and general ban of nuclear tests, which envisaged an indefinite ban on all test explosions in all environments. This initiative received widespread international approval, but there was a failure at that time to embark on working out the test of the treaty because of the negative stance of certain nuclear powers.

On our country's initiative talks began in 1977 between the USSR, the United States and Britain with a view to concluding a treaty on a complete and general ban on nuclear weapons tests. During the talks many important propositions were successfully agreed on. Considerable ground was covered, the Soviet side patently going more than halfway. However, the abrupt switch of the NATO countries toward accelerated military preparations resulted in the talks being broken off by the Western participants in the concluding stage. As the last session of the Disarmament Committee in Geneva showed, the Americans are hindering in this international body too the elaboration of a treaty banning nuclear weapons tests, declaring this to be "untimely".

By all accounts, the prospect of halting nuclear weapons tests does not suit Washington since it regards this act as a serious obstacle to the implementation of its program of further building up its nuclear arsenal and achieving military superiority over the USSR. After all, the creation of a qualitatively new material base for nuclear warfare requires the development of new warheads and the testing of these weapons. This was admitted by E. Rostow, the director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Addressing the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, he said outright that "it will be necessary for the Pentagon to carry out tests for a long time yet, and possibly even tests of armaments whose yield exceeds the set limit of 150 kilotons.

During the first half of this year test detonations at a U.S. test site in Nevada were 50 percent more than in the same period last year. The increase in the number of tests means that even more appropriations are required.

For nuclear testing purposes in 1983 the U.S. Department of Energy, which deals with the development of new types of nuclear weapons, has therefore put in a request for twice as much as was spent for the same purposes in 1980.

The desire for a ban on all test explosions of nuclear weapons in all environments and for all time is reflected in a whole series of UN decisions. When the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons was signed, all parties, including the United States, undertook to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race, including a ban on nuclear weapons testing. It would not be out of place to recall another circumstance. The United States is a party to the Moscow Treaty banning nuclear tests in the atmosphere, outer space and under water and should therefore be guided by the parties' desire, enshrined in this agreement, to "achieve the discontinuation of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time" and to "continue negotiations to this end."

As for the Soviet Union, it proceeds from the premise that the problem of banning nuclear weapons testing is soluble. Our country is in favor of taking the most vigorous action to break the deadlock on this problem. To this end the USSR proposes accelerating the drafting and conclusion of an international treaty on a complete and general ban on nuclear weapons testing, for which purpose practical negotiations must be commenced as a matter of urgency in the committee on disarmament.

The Soviet Union has submitted for examination by the 37th UN General Assembly session "the basic provisions of a treaty on a complete and general ban on nuclear weapons testing." The document takes into consideration everything positive, as well as the degree of agreement, achieved in the course of many years of discussion of the problem of banning nuclear testing. It also reflects states' further ideas, particularly regarding the verification of compliance with a future treaty. The document is a good basis for the early achievement of an accord.

In order to create conditions conducive to the drafting of a treaty, the USSR has proposed that all states in possession of nuclear weapons declare a moratorium on any nuclear explosions, including those for peaceful purposes, with effect from a mutually agreed date. Such a freeze on nuclear testing would operate right up until the conclusion of the treaty itself.

The implementation of a number of interim measures would also help a radical solution of the problem -- a complete and general ban on nuclear weapons testing. In this connection the Soviet Union has declared itself willing to immediately ratify on a reciprocal basis the treaties concluded with the United States on limiting underground nuclear weapons testing and on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes and to resume tripartite talks between the USSR, the United States and Britain.

This new initiative found itself in the forefront of the work of the current General Assembly session, elicited lively interest among delegations to the United Nations, and made a broad impact in the mass media and circles of the international public.

UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar has said that the Soviet proposals deserve the closest scrutiny and are further evidence of the sincerity of the USSR's concern for strengthening peace and of its desire to resolutely advance the cause of disarmament. Indian Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao pointed out that his country shares the USSR's approach to the problem of halting the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race. Argentine Foreign Minister J.R. Aguirre Lanari has said that his country is very interested in the new Soviet proposals. Expressing satisfaction with the Soviet Union's step, L. Bodstrom, Swedish Minister of foreign affairs and trade, pointed out that a ban on nuclear testing is an important element in efforts aimed at freezing nuclear arsenals and subsequently reducing them. B. Rabetafika, head of the Malagasy delegation, expressed his ardent devotion to the idea of a complete and general ban on nuclear weapons testing. All in all, many delegations describe the USSR's initiative as a detailed platform of action encompassing both radical and interim measures.

The new Soviet proposal provides an opportunity to break the current deadlock on the problem of a ban on nuclear weapons testing. Its solution would substantively curb the nuclear arms race and bring mankind closer to a world without nuclear bombs. Progress along this path will, however, depend on the willingness of all nuclear powers to demonstrate the political will and a constructive approach.

UN DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE DEBATES DRAFT PROPOSALS

LD161012 Moscow TASS in English 0820 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] New York November 16 TASS -- Limitation of the nuclear arms race and prevention of a nuclear holocaust are the tasks that hold a central place in the programme of specific disarmament measures, which the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community propose in the First (political, security, including disarmament), Committee of the United Nations General Assembly. This programme has been set forth in draft resolutions tabled for discussion in the committee.

They are a reflection of the clearly expressed passionate desire of the overwhelming majority of states at the assembly for the liquidation of the threat of nuclear war.

The USSR and ten other socialist countries co-sponsored a draft resolution "Nuclear Weapons in All Their Aspects" in which the assembly is asked to call upon the Disarmament Committee "immediately to begin talks on drafting a nuclear disarmament programme". The prevention of nuclear war, says the preamble of the document, "still is the most vital and most urgent task of the day". It is said that the risk of a nuclear catastrophe increases in connection with the adoption of the doctrine of "limited" or "partial" use of nuclear weapons, the continuing illusion on the permissibility or acceptibility of a nuclear conflict. This doctrine was later supplemented by the concept of "protracted" nuclear war. "These dangerous doctrines lead to another spiral in the arms race which could seriously complicate the reaching of an agreement on nuclear disarmament", the document says.

Presenting this draft, the GDR delegate H. Rose emphasized that words were not enough to reverse the nuclear arms race; specific steps were necessary. The time has come to enter into multilateral sincere talks for drafting a nuclear disarmament programme. Multilateral and the current Geneva bilateral talks could supplement each other, H. Rose said, and could make it possible to realize an all-sided approach to this problem.

The necessity of reducing the danger of nuclear war is given priority also in draft resolutions sponsored by India and other non-aligned countries. Speaking in the committee, the Indian representative C. Chanana pointed out that awareness of the threat of nuclear confrontation in the world had unprecedentedly grown.

Many United Nations member-countries pay much attention to the necessity of strengthening the regime of non-proliferation of weapons of mass annihilation. The USSR and 16 other socialist and also non-aligned countries had earlier moved in the committee a specific draft resolution "on the non-deployment of nuclear weapons on the territories of those states where they are not located now".

Speaking on behalf of the co-sponsors of the document Hungary's representative I. Kemieves stressed the tremendous importance of the strengthening of political and international-law guarantees of the security of non-nuclear states. In recent years, he recalled, a large group of non-aligned countries have been persistently advocating the withdrawal of nuclear weapons from foreign territories. This demand has become most topical as a result of the well-known plans for the setting up or increasing of nuclear arsenals abroad. This course threatens to destabilize the existing approximate strategic balance in the sphere of nuclear weapons.

In the course of debates in the First Committee the danger was stressed more than once of the Pentagon plans to deploy nuclear weapons on Diego Garcia Island. Many states of the Indian Ocean region regard these plans as a direct threat to their security.

U.S. MILITARY EXPLOITATION OF OUTER SPACE SEEN

Columbia Space Shuttle Program

LD100942 Moscow TASS in English 0922 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 10 TASS -- The Pentagon is making strenuous efforts "to turn outer space into a beachhead of aggression," the journal INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS [MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN] points out in its November issue.

"Washington's plans aimed at the militarization of outer space largely enhance the threat of a nuclear conflict," the monthly says. The article points out that, making preparations for space warfare, the Pentagon "is increasingly relying on the shuttle reusable space system undergoing flight trials in accordance with the Columbia program." The journal draws attention to the fact that Columbia's flights have provoked at the Pentagon "an upsurge of absolutely mad and obscurantist ideas aimed at achieving "overwhelming strategic superiority.' The hotheads like General Daniel Graham call for 'star wars' and lay plans for them... it has already been estimated in the U.S. that before 1994 the Pentagon will need 114 flights of shuttle spaceships to accomplish the tasks of the massive use of outer space for military purposes."

Militarist plans for outer space are promoted not only by U.S. generals but also by high-ranking Washington officials, the monthly continues. For instance, U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger publicly urges the active militarisation of outer space. Moreover, the U.S. President himself, addressing the astronauts who had performed the fourth flight aboard the Columbia reusable spaceship, outlined the main principles of the new "space" doctrine of his administration. It boils down to the decision that Washington will make preparations for space warfare and will deploy large systems of "space" weaponry and establish a more permanent presence in outer space.

The journal points out that, unlike the U.S., the USSR is consistently advocating the peaceful exploration of outer space and stresses: "No one has any doubts that the Soviet Union possesses sufficient scientific and technological possibilities and economic potential to properly counter the dangerous plans of the American militarists in outer space and to ensure its own security and that of its allies and friends."

Arms Race in Space

LD151018 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0510 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, 15 Nov (TASS) -- SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA today describes as dangerous the plans of the U.S. military to transform space into an arena for the arms race. The paper notes that in the next 5 years the U.S. Administration plans to increase its expenditure on military operations in space even more rapidly than the remainder of the military budget, primarily by means of reducing expenditure on peaceful research. In the current financial year, the Pentagon's military budget for space exceeds by almost $2 billion the budget of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

These funds will go towards the testing of antisatellite and laser weapons, the construction of launching sites for shuttle spaceships for military purposes, the creation of space stations and space planes [komoplan] with military functions and so forth.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA goes on to write: Such interests in space on the part of the U.S. military can be explained by their age-old pursuit of illusory "military advantages," the groundless hope that this superiority will be reached at last in space. As U.S. Assistant Defense Secretary [as received] R. Stivers recently said: "Every time a new environment is opened to man, it is used to obtain military advantage. The course of world events has repeatedly been changed by that country which was the first to grasp the advantages opened by the use of the military potential of a new environment."

The paper states: "Although the U.S. militarists' schemes to attain military superiority in space are as wild as their schemes to direct the course of world events, they could bring a catastrophe for mankind if they are not stopped in time."

SOVIET DELEGATE CRITICIZES NATO'S MBFR PROPOSALS

PM151641 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 82 p 4

[Correspondent B. Orekhov dispatch: "Two Stands"]

[Text] Vienna, 11 Nov -- The latest round of the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in Central Europe is continuing. Today's plenary session in the Hofburg was addressed by V.V. Mikhaylov, leader of the Soviet delegation. He testified in his speech that the Western draft treaty does not accord with the principles of reciprocity and undiminished security of any of the sides.

Using farfetched pretexts of various kinds, the Soviet delegate said, the West claims, no less, that the Warsaw Pact states should reduce their troops in Central Europe by 260,000, while the NATO countries would carry out a reduction of just 90,000 men. According to the Western draft, the socialist countries would withdraw troops in entire divisions, whereas NATO would do so in units, subunits or individual servicemen. The North Atlantic bloc is seeking to consolidate its present superiority in terms of the number of air force personnel by refusing to limit it.

The Western participants are also seeking to keep their hands free to build up arms in order to undermine the existing equilibrium of forces in Central Europe. It is precisely for this reason -- contrary to the agreement reached earlier in this respect -- that they are trying to get the question of reducing arms removed from the agenda of the talks altogether. The West also refuses to "freeze" the strength of the armed forces of those states which do not participate in the reduction at the first stage. Finally, the Western draft makes it its aim to apply certain measures of verification to all the Warsaw Pact countries, but to exclude the territory of the United States, Canada, Britain, Norway, Denmark and other NATO countries from the sphere of action of such measures.

Unlike the Western proposals, the Soviet representative pointed out, the socialist countries' draft agreement is wholly based on strict observance of reciprocity and equality of obligations.

PROSPECTS OF BREAKING MBFR DEADLOCK VIEWED

PM121519 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 45, 5 Nov 82 p 31

[Article by NOVOYE VREMYA responsible secretary Vladimir Shelepin under the rubric "Conversation With a Reader"]

[Text] "Talks on limiting and reducing arms are now being held at various forums and at various levels, some -- the Vienna talks, for example -- have already lasted many years. No progress has been made. But meanwhile the threat of war is growing," V. Dmitriyev writes from Penza.

Your alarm, Comrade Dmitriyev, is perfectly valid. It is shared by many people both in our country and in states abroad. It is also reflected in our editorial mail. I cannot, however, agree with the pessimism that permeates your letter. Is everything really so gloomy, with no light at the end of the tunnel? I believe that this is not the case. And this is why.

Once last year I talked with Academician G.A. Arbatov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the United States and Canada. He represented the Soviet Union on the "Palme commission" -- an independent and authoritative international research group which prepared materials for the second UN General Assembly's special session on disarmament held this summer. The academician described how one of the commission's sessions discussed the prospects for the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and arms in Central Europe -- the very talks that have been going on fruitlessly for many years.

The commission heard from the leader of the Polish delegation, on behalf of the socialist countries participating in the talks, and from the leader of the FRG delegation, for the capitalist countries, who were subjected to a real cross-examination. And a really curious situation came about. It was not so easy to understand the essence of the disagreements. One thing came to light: At that time there were no specific obstacles to the signing of a treaty on the first stage of reductions. I will remind you that it concerns, above all, the withdrawal of 20,000 Soviet servicemen and 13,000 Americans from Central Europe. The decision in question showed that it is not a problem of the methods of calculating how many soldiers or tanks should be here or there but, as certain commission members accurately formulated it, of a "lack of political will."

It is not out of place to add: not a lack of political will on our part. This thesis is now current in some places in the West: The United States and the USSR are equally intractable, equally arrogant and equally insincere in matters of disarmament. Nothing could be farther from the truth. In all talks at all levels Moscow has always shown understanding of its opponent's genuine, realistic arguments. In Vienna the socialist countries have repeatedly displayed readiness to find a compromise variant. "In pretending that the Russians are equally as responsible as we for the nuclear danger threatening the whole world," the American magazine PROGRESSIVE wrote recently, "we lose sight of the real reason for the arms race, which must be sought not in Moscow but in the jungle of our political, economic and military system...."

Very truly put. The U.S. ruling class wants to achieve military superiority over socialism and, under threat of force, to dictate its terms to it and impose a "pax Americana" on vast regions of the globe. With the help of the arms race it dreams of undermining the economy of the socialist countries, and of the Soviet Union above all, thereby "proving" the bankruptcy of the new social system.

One hardly needs say that these calculations are fundamentally faulty and unrealizable. But a real danger lies in the fact that these calculations exist: When too much powder accumulates in the magazine, it could explode against the owner's will, particularly if people are playing with fire nearby. And yet this is just how the present American Administration is behaving. And one does not know what all this could lead to if it really has total freedom of action. However, imperialism's bellicose activeness is fettered by a whole series of factors determining the present international situation. What are these factors?

First, there is the strength of real socialism, its moral authority and its material-political might. Second, there is the unprecedented growth of the antiwar movement throughout the world -- a movement whose ranks include atheists and people of different creeds, workers and sober-minded representatives of the bourgois class. Third, there is growing understanding in the ruling circles of an ever-increasing number of capitalist countries of the fact that brinkmanship is dangerous and has no future.

Washington cannot disregard all this, particularly as antiwar sentiments are also getting an increasingly strong grip on wide sections of American society. And the masters of the White House cannot endlessly ignore their voice. Let us recall that the Americans were forced to get out of Vietnam and that apart from the Vietnamese people's heroism, the protest movement against the "dirty war" in the United States itself also played its role.

Given the political will and the desire to hold sincere talks, there is always a real possibility of reaching agreement. This is evidenced by the long experience of Soviet-American and wider talks of questions of limiting the arms race and mitigating the threat of war.

I do not wish to weary you, Comrade Dmitriyev, with formulas and numerous dates, but, believe me, having turned to the history of the past two decades, I have counted up at least 20 agreements, treaties and conventions between the USSR and the United States, Britain and France relating in one way or another to limiting arms and reducing the danger of nuclear war breaking out. Of course, it is a pity that Washington perfidiously wrecked the validation of probably the most important of those documents -- the SALT II Treaty signed by L.I. Brezhnev and J. Carter in Vienna in 1979. However, the Reagan administration has recently had to return to the negotiating table.

In conclusion I will recall a quite well-known episode from international life in the fifties. When American General D. MacArthur was straining to widen the scale of the war in Korea, U.S. President H. Truman did not give his consent because, as he pointed out in his notes at the time, "we would have world war III on our hands, and no allies." Commenting on that decision, Gen O. Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, set forth the administration's position as follows: "It would have been the wrong war in the wrong place at the wrong time and with the wrong enemy."

And so I believe, Comrade Dmitriyev, that an atmosphere can and must be created for lovers of military adventures and the instigators of the arms race in which it would always be "the wrong war" for them. This is the best guarantee that we will safeguard peace.

IMPLICATIONS OF U.S. MISSILE DEPLOYMENT VIEWED

LD082122 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] The deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe would not be just a quantitative change in the balance of power in favor of the United States, bringing with it appropriate countermeasures from the other side. No, it would be a qualitative change, full of unforeseeable consequences, Valentin Falin, eminent Soviet specialist on international affairs, makes clear in his analysis of the problem of nuclear weapons in Europe published in the weekly MOSCOW NEWS.

The installation of a new generation of U.S. nuclear weapons in several European countries would change the role that American military plans assign to Europe, the author of the article stresses, since these are first strike weapons intended primarily to decapitate the political and military leadership of the potential enemy, as the most recent U.S. strategic military doctrine enjoins. The same doctrine is based on the hypothesis that the choice of the moment and the direction of the attack should not be linked to events happening in the region where any of the various weapons are deployed. Washington intends to deal independently with this issue of where a conflict arises [words indistinct] with the aim of causing maximum damage to the enemy.

Let us suppose, Valentin Falin continues, that a crisis breaks out in the Middle or Far East and that the United States interferes in these events, thus carrying out its ambition for world leadership. If the interests of the USSR or its allies were thus challenged, Washington, strong in experience, would put its Armed Forces stationed on critically important axes on a state of full alert in advance. Among these we would certainly find Pershing II and cruise missiles. Naturally, antimissile means which would necessarily be established near Soviet territory if new American missiles were deployed would be put on alert, and Europe would only be able to pray, the author notes.

Another possibility is equally foreseeable. According to Western sources, the American early-warning systems have, on average, given about 50 false alerts annually over the last 2 years announcing the beginning of a nuclear attack. The [word indistinct] repeated checks have sometimes taken up to 8 minutes, if not longer.

Would the two sides have these few minutes available once the new American missiles were stationed in West Europe and after the Soviet Union, in response, had brought its similar systems into the immediate vicinity of the United States? A Pershing II missile takes 4 to 6 minutes to reach its target. And if -- God save us -- a radar screen recorded a launching, what would it matter if it were later found to be a mistake, the Soviet international affairs specialist asks.

In our position, the choice is limited. We have to take either the logic of cooperation as a basis, or that of confrontation. If you respond to pressure with pressure, to a challenge with a challenge, the arms race would extend and deepen and the fate of mankind would mean keeping a cool head on the edge of an abyss until someone made a false move and dragged everyone down in his fall.

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL OUTLINES SOVIET PEACE POLICY

PM091229 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Under the Leninist Banner of Peace"]

[Text] The salvo from the Avrora on 7 November 1917 announced the birth of the Soviet state to the planet. And on that same day Vladimir Ilich Lenin, submitting the historic Decree on Peace for discussion by the Second All-Russian Congress of Soviets, declared: "The question of peace is the burning issue, the urgent issue of today." Thus for the first time in mankind's history concern for peace was elevated to the rank of state policy. To this day it colors all spheres of the Soviet Union's foreign policy activity.

Each new day brings us nearer to the 65th anniversary of Great October. And each day brings with it more and more confirmation that a Leninist concern for peace predominates in the CPSU's policy and the policy of the Soviet state. Speaking at the conference of military leaders in the Kremlin on 27 October, L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed the consistent adherence of the country of victorious socialism to the ideals proclaimed 65 years ago. "The Soviet Union," he stated, "is the biggest socialist state and is watched by all the world. This gives special meaning and significance to our foreign policy. The 26th CPSU Congress mapped out an extensive program for the struggle for peace. It accords with the spirit of Lenin's precepts and has earned universal recognition."

Our society is a society of creation, and creation needs peace. Our society is a society of humanists, and the supreme manifestation of humanism is concern for mankind's destiny. And if U.S. ruling circles, following mirages of "pax Americana," are today preparing global thermonuclear genocide for mankind, we respond to this fittingly, courageously and wisely, as behooves a society of developed socialism. "The international situation," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed, "makes it incumbent on us to double and redouble our efforts in the struggle to preserve peace and lessen the threat of nuclear war which hangs over mankind. In this struggle we must expand our collaboration with all who value peace on earth. And we must tirelessly strengthen the country's defense and preserve the greatest vigilance."

In persistently, consistently pursuing a policy of peace, the CPSU and the Soviet state proceed on the basis of a clear understanding of the immutable truth that policy must be based on the state's real economic and military might, the people's unlimited support and firm friendship and combat alliance with allies and friends. We have all this, and all this enables us to make a real contribution to the cause of averting world thermonuclear catastrophe.

For the sake of the speediest resolution of this urgent task, the USSR has taken an exceptional, extraordinary step: It has unilaterally pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Our country has also adopted a decision on ending the deployment of medium-range missiles capable of reaching targets in Western Europe and reducing these missiles by a significant number.

The course of the United States and its allies toward an unprecedented arms race and the attainment of military superiority over the USSR and the socialist community as a whole at best fails to stimulate unilateral sections toward disarmament. But this does not mean that mankind is condemned to the role of prisoner in the casemates of the "cold war." The Soviet Union is firmly convinced of the possibility of averting catastrophe. So as not to miss this opportunity, our country invariably expresses readiness for talks on all key questions associated with ending the arms race and with disarmament. And we are prepared to take these talks to their logical conclusion -- on condition, of course, that the West occupies constructive positions at these talks and works toward the elaboration of agreements on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security.

The USSR's stance on disarmament issues and in the struggle for peace is shared and supported by the socialist community states. The session of the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers committee held in Moscow reaffirmed their common determination to consistently pursue a policy of peace, detente and international security.

There is no region, no "hot spot" on our planet which remains outside the limits of operation of the Soviet peace policy. Any potential conflict contains within itself the danger of a real conflict, any act of aggression must be condemned and cut short. On the basis of these principled tenets, the Soviet Union supports the Indochinese countries' efforts to normalize mutual relations between Southeast Asian states, and resolutely condemns the Israeli aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, putting forward a detailed program for a really lasting, just and all-embracing settlement in the Near East. The Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states advocate that the two military-political alliances -- NATO and the Warsaw Pact -- refrain from extending their operation to new regions -- Asia, Africa and Latin America.

In their tireless efforts to ensure peace for our planet, the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community rely on the support of the broadest masses of the people in Western countries and in young liberated states. "Peoples of the world! Be vigilant! Give a resolute rebuff to the aggressive intrigues of imperialism, militarism and revanchism!" — these CPSU Central Committee slogans put forward for the 65th anniversary of the Great October meet with a wide response among all who came into this world to live, not to die -- to create, not to destroy.

Today millions more fighters are joining in the world peace movement in the remotest corners of our planet. An awareness of the need to augment efforts in the sacred struggle for the greatest right -- the right to life -- is forging a wide path to the peoples' hearts and minds. And their determination not to yield, their faith in victory is strengthened by the Soviet people's will for peace. Our line is one of detente and the strengthening of international security, and we will not deviate from it.

ARBATOV QUERIED ON ONGOING POLICIES, POLAND

AU121042 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 2050 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Interview with Georgiy Arkadyevich Arbatov, director of the United States and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, by Ursula Stenzi, in Vienna -- recorded in German]

[Summary] [Question] What are the chances of Soviet detente policy without Brezhnev?

[Answer] "Well, I would say that, properly speaking, our foreign policy has never been an individual one, a policy pursued by one man. It was the policy of the party and government and Brezhnev was, I would say, a courageous and loyal partisan of that policy, enterprising and so forth. But this was actually what the party and people wanted."

[Question] There were setbacks in the concept of the policy of detente -- for example, SALT II. Would it be possible now for Moscow to seek other concepts, to cooperate with Europe rather than the United States, for example?

[Answer] "Well, I think the way you have explained the problems, that there is a Western concept, which we do not share, suggests that it is our objective to bring about a split between West Europeans and Americans. What we wish to have is detente with both the Americans and Western Europe, and with China and all the other countries as well."

[Question] Mr Professor Arbatov, Brezhnev's name has always been linked with the doctrine named after him.

[Answer] "This was something the West invented, the Brezhnev doctrine."

[Question] It may be only a word, but it stands for discipline within the Soviet sphere of power, as practiced in Czechoslovakia and in Poland. To what extent is the Soviet Union's concept of detente compatible with demonstrating strength internally and peaceful coexistence externally?

[Answer] "Properly speaking, you are referring to quite different situations, one was in Czechoslovakia and the other is now in Poland, and what could be said about Soviet policy in that context I do not know. It is a matter of Poland's freedom, the Polish Government is taking steps, and I believe that it must be understood in general that the Soviet Union, like the Polish Government -- I am convinced of this, does not wish any dramatic turn of the situation, and that it is doing and wishes to do everything it can to avoid such dramatic turns. This is in the best interest of Poland, a nation that has suffered so much and which indeed should suffer no more, but it is also in the best interest of Europe because Europe's security can be influenced by dramatic events in any part of the continent, western or eastern. And I believe that those who wish the Poles well and wish European security well must oppose any exacerbation of the situation in Poland -- which seems to differ from the viewpoint of the United States and some other Western countries."

KOBYSH ON APPLICATION OF 1917 PEACE DECREE

PM111629 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 3 Nov 82 p 9

[Vitaliy Kobysh article under the rubric "Publicist's Rostrum": "We Have One Planet!"]

[Text] If today, 65 years after the October Revolution, taking into account all the changes that have occurred in the world, we were to try to create a document like the decree on peace, given a serious approach to mankind's cardinal problems, it would remain practically the same.

Yes, of course, that decree was the creation of a genius. The secret of its immortality, however, lies in the fact that it enshrines a single truth for all epochs. However rapid technical progress may be, however complex the knots tied by history, the eternal truth consists in the fact that a wonder of nature, man, emerged as such for happiness and, thus, to live in peace. This was the chief point in Lenin's Decree on Peace. And even if the time comes -- and it will come more quickly than we realize -- when wars in general detract from the life of mankind, even then the Decree on Peace will not lose its force. Its value will lie in its call for the people's vigilance and its warning to our descendants not to repeat the mistakes of previous generations.

It was not for expediency's sake that the principles of peace and peaceful cooperation among the peoples became the basis of the new system's political course literally in the first hours of its existence. They expressed the essence of the new civilization which had come into being and its philosophy of humanism. Only socialism could issue such a decree the day after the revolution was accomplished and make the truth contained in it the basis of everything. And now, in a very complex international situation, when a nuclear threat hangs over the world, only the great socialist state could dare announce its refusal to use nuclear weapons first.

The word "dare" is used in its literal sense in this case. It is clear even to a nonspecialist that that could not have been an easy decision, from a purely military viewpoint, when we are the target of nuclear-tipped missiles under the control of people unencumbered either by excessive political responsibility or by understanding of what is happening in the wrold. But the Soviet Union made that decision because we think not only of our own security but of the security of all peoples and of the future of the whole planet.

We are very busy, we have plenty of problems of various kinds, and our plans for the future -- economic and scientific plans -- are such that they demand total concentration of effort. But we regard the need to take all measures to divert from mankind the threat of nuclear destruction and to ensure lasting peace on earth as our paramount task and put it absolutely in first place.

The words spoken by L.I. Brezhnev a few days ago at the Kremlin conference of Soviet military leaders fully accord with the original, fundamental Decree on Peace. "We are living, comrades, in difficult times. The international situation obliges us to double and redouble our efforts in the struggle to preserve peace and reduce the threat of nuclear war hanging over mankind." And he said something else: "Our policy is one of detente and strengthening international security. We will not deviate from it, but will increase our efforts and keep the initiative in international affairs."

This has been said at a time when we are being threatened with "limited," "protracted" and, recently, "rational" nuclear wars. Understanding all the danger that this irresponsible juggling with nuclear weapons posses for the cause of peace, we do not yield to these threats, nor do we fear them -- not only because we have something with which to answer and effectively neutralize them, but because we understand that these threats stem not from strength or confidence in tomorrow but from weakness and fear of the future.

You listen to figures who have gotten into power in Washington proclaiming a "crusade" against communism, adopting record military budgets and putting into production one system after another of increasingly deadly weapons, and you think: Is that all they can offer mankind? Mankind, two-thirds of which still consists of hungry people encountering one serious problem after another? They can offer nothing but weapons, violence and threats, and they have nothing else to their name. J. Kennedy once complained: "We, our nation, now feel a greater need than the need for nuclear, air, financial or even human strength -- it is the need for the strength of ideas."

Much has changed in America since those words were uttered, some things have decreased, others increased. Those who now rule the country have classed the former president himself as a liberal ditherer. But their shortage of ideas has not become any less acute as a result of this. Although there are people among them who do not give very much thought to ideas, they have enough on their minds with missiles, bombers, the Rapid Deployment Force, "sanctions" and "crusades." They squeal, invoke and intimidate. But they themselves are in constant fear -- fear of what has been happening in the world since the October Revolution took place; of socialism; of its great charter, Lenin's Decree on Peace.

Socialism was born so that peace would come to every home. And it will come. People deserve this. They are worthy of this. They remember: We have one planet.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: WEST CANNOT 'DESTROY SOCIALISM'

LD071042 Moscow TASS in English 0955 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 7 TASS -- The adversaries of the October Revolution, successors of fascist bandits, imagine that they are able to remake history -- to discard or even destroy socialism, to impose again upon people capitalist slavery, to suppress the national liberation, communist and working class movement, writes today the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA . The Washington administrators are most arrogant and insolent, the newspaper points out. Having absolutely forgotten that their right to order is valid only in the United States, they grossly interfere into internal affairs of sovereign states, they do not stint advice, threats and sanctions. They do not like that measures against counter-revolutionaries are being taken in Poland and they threaten the Poles with... "a stick". Reagan right away graciously adds that if Poles change their conduct and follow a correct course, there might be also a carrot. The question is why they in Washington think that they could lecture the Poles and judge what is correct and incorrect for them, promise them their frayed carrots.

Washington does not like, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes, that Afghan servicemen hit blows on gangs of imperialist mercenaries, that the peoples of Cuba, Nicaragua, Kampuchea are confidently building a new life, that the patriots of El Salvador are successfully fighting for their freedom and that the Palestinians do not wish to subdue to Israel....

They over the seas are particularly displeased with the Soviet Union, the biggest socialist state. Russia, they dare to say, should change its system. Otherwise it will have to fight. And they make it clear that the United States might be the first to strike a nuclear blow, to unleash "a limited" or even "protracted" nuclear war. Those who make these irresponsible speeches should know, the newspaper writes, that our country owes nothing to anybody, that the language of threats is not the language in which one should speak with the great Soviet power. "History," KRASNAYA ZVEZDA stresses, "develops and will be developing, emulating the Great October. No matter how Reagan boasted that the West would survive communism, we are confident of the contrary: Communism will survive its enemies since exactly communism meets the vital interests of mankind, it carries to mankind peace, freedom and happiness."

CAPITALIST PROPAGANDISTS ERR ON CEMA CHANGES

LD112256 Moscow TASS in English 1822 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 11 TASS -- "It has long been like this: The worse capitalism fares economically the more often capitalist propaganda comes up with inventions of 'crises' in socialist countries," the weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] writes in its November 12 issue.

"But the dynamic economic growth of the socialist countries stands in so sharp a contrast with the paralysis of the 'market economy' that the right conclusions offer themselves. So it is far from easy to denigrate socialism and whitewash capitalism."

The weekly points out that "the concept of contradictions which have presumably emerged between Marxist ideology and economic practice in socialist countries has now become the hobbyhorse of capitalist propagandists. Arguing their case, they point to the flexible application of economic management methods in CMEA countries, such as encouragement of food production at personal subsidiary plots by members of agricultural cooperatives, production team contracts, the establishment of major self-supporting amalgamations and encouragement of initiative in managers of production units."

"The improvement of economic structures in the CMEA countries which have identical social and economic systems and the effective use of the commodity-monetary machinery by them to intensify planned production and to closely link it to changing demand, are presented as the gradual abandonment by the CMEA countries of planning in favour of the market," the article stresses. Capitalist ideologists view these processes as a tendency supposedly 'eroding' the planned system, in which the socio-economic policy of the state is the main regulator of economic relations." [single quotation mark as received]

"Marx wrote 120 years ago that the bourgeoisie recognized ideological estates as its flesh and blood and turned them everywhere into its clerks, having converted them in accordance with its own nature. His words hold perfectly true today, when the 'flesh and blood' of the bourgeoisie is vainly cheering it with the hopes that new society will make a socio-economic and ideological compromise with capitalism," the NEW TIMES concludes.

MATERIAL ON USSR-WEST EUROPE GAS PIPELINE

Lifting of Sanctions

LD152018 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan has announced the lifting of the so-called sanctions with regard to shipments of equipment of the gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe. Some time ago, the U.S. Government forbade not only American companies and their subsidiaries abroad, but foreign companies using American technology to supply oil and gas equipment to the Soviet Union. With the help of these measures, Washington tried in vain to hold up the construction of the project.

Meanwhile, the construction of the Siberia- Western Europe gas pipeline continues, and even faster than originally planned. According to the official schedule, the works are to be completed early in 1984. For example, the Soviet builders have recently carried out a complicated engineering operation in crossing the River Volga at a point where its bed is 2 kilometers wide.

There are several more similar projects in our country. Between 1981 and 1985 another 5 gas pipelines for domestic needs are to be commissioned. Their total length is 50,000 kilometers. Only about one-fifth of this length will be laid in imported pipes. In the main, Soviet pipes will be used. The Soviet Union manufactures more pipes than the United States, France, Federal Germany, Britain and Canada taken together. The bulk of equipment for the gas pipeline is also Soviet-made.

Of course, in keeping with the normal practice of international cooperation and division of labor, imported pipes and equipment are also used on big projects. It's one of the basic principles of agreements between Soviet and foreign companies.

The U.S. sanctions against the gas-for-pipes deal hit the Western, including American, companies. American news agencies reported that U.S. industry had lost orders for a total sum of $2 billion. There were mass dismissals of workers at some of the American factories, including Caterpillar plants making pipelaying machines. To keep profitable orders, companies in France, Federal Germany, Britain and Italy, among other countries, said they would continue shipments of equipment to the Soviet Union.

The companies were supported by their governments, which opposed Washington's sanctions.

Announcing the decision to lift the embargo, President Reagan claimed that the U.S. allies had agreed to restrict trade with the Soviet Union. Yet, according to a spokesman of the French Foreign Ministry, his country has not taken part in any agreement with the United States related to lifting the American embargo.

AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE notes that, as the French Government had repeatedly pointed out, since Washington had introduced the embargo unilaterally, it should lift it also unilaterally and without any preliminary conditions.

A similar statement has come from the British foreign secretary, Francis Pym. He stated that Britain hadn't made any concessions to the United States to get the American embargo lifted. As Mr Pym said in a BBC interview, no agreement on this score exists. The United States, the British foreign secretary stressed, introduced the embargo unilaterally and the decision to lift it was therefore also unilateral.

Further on Sanctions

LD160622 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Station observer Sergey Losev commentary]

[Text] In a radio broadcast to the nation last Saturday [13 Nov] President Reagan announced the lifting of his so-called sanctions against the Soviet Union. The sanctions were imposed last December forbidding American companies, their subsidiaries abroad and foreign companies operating under American license to supply oil and gas equipment to the USSR. Our observer, Sergey Losev, comments:

Washington made its discriminatory move in a futile attempt to interfere with the building of the gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe. The embargo set off a wave of indignation among the allies and failed to gain support from the business community in the United States itself. In the opinion of an assistant secretary of the Treasury in the Carter administration, the sanctions rashly imposed by President Reagan badly hit American companies and American exports in general. They gave support to the view that the United States is an unreliable trading partner.

The sanctions also added greatly to the differences between the United States and Western Europe. Despite Washington's unprecedented pressure, the governments of France, Federal Germany, Britain and Italy ordered companies in their countries to honor their contracts with the Soviet Union for supplying compressors, gas turbines and other equipment manufactured under American licenses. In a comment on the lifting of the sanctions the Washington correspondent of French television said the administration's policy of pressuring West Europeans had failed, forcing Washington to backpeddle.

When he announced the move, President Reagan hinted that his administration was now trying to replace the unilateral sanctions with a discriminatory approach of Western Europe to commercial and economic relations with the Soviet Union. He also claimed that the United States had already reached agreement with the allies concerning new restrictions in trade with the USSR. The West German politician Egon Bahr, writing in the weekly VORWAERTS, remarked that this would amount to replacing a unilateral nonsense with a multilateral one. A nonsense doesn't become any more attractive, he says, even if it is committed collectively.

Many American and West European analysts are not sure at all what agreement has in reality been reached through American pressure on her NATO allies. A spokesman for the French Foreign Ministry said France has made clear its attitude to East-West trade and that it's not a party to any agreement with the United States connected with the lifting of the United States embargo. The French news agency has commented by saying that the French Government has repeatedly said that the embargo was imposed by Washington unilaterally and consequently it should be lifted unilaterally without any preliminary talks.

In the meantime American corporations are estimating the losses incurred during the months of wanton embargo. A General Electric representative has told THE NEW YORK TIMES that his corporation signed a $175 million contract to supply rotors to three West European manufacturers of turbines for the Soviet pipeline. It managed to dispatch only a few consignments -- the embargo prevented the corporation from honoring its contract. A spokesman for Caterpillar tractors said his corporation has maintained invariably good relations with Soviet trade organizations. Now that the sanctions have been lifted, Caterpillar hopes to renew its bid for orders, which it needs badly. It was a hard struggle, said the spokesman, but the company had won the contract to supply 200 pipelayers to the USSR. But the contract was lost because of the administration's move.

USSR's Automatic Devices

LD101842 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Kharkov November 10 TASS -- A serial production of a quick-acting command apparatus for the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline has been mastered in Kharkov (Ukraine). The first batch of automatic devices has been sent out to the pipeline builders today. Each set covers a pipeline section ranging from 15 to 50 kilometres. With a drop in gas pressure in the pipeline automatic devices cut off the faulty section and shut down gas pumping units until malfunction is rectified. Such apparatus ensure the transportation of gas under a high pressure. It prevents fuel losses which with a high gas head may prove particularly great. Specimens of automatic devices successfully performed under tests on Siberian pipelines. They are well adapted to the rigorous conditions of the north. Other gas pipelines of the country, too, can be provided with such apparatus.

U.S. APPROACH TO CSCE 'OPPORTUNITIES' SCORED

PM150855 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Nov 82 p 1

[Yuriy Rudnev international review: "Reason Dictates"]

[Text] The Palace of Congresses in the Spanish capital has again opened its doors to delegations from the countries of Europe, the United States and Canada. The meeting of representatives of states which participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe resumed there on 9 November.

The new stage of the Madrid meeting is beginning after a break "for reflection" which lasted this time nearly 8 months. It is nearly 2 years since the Madrid forum actually started. This is no accident, of course. From the very start right through to the recent break it has been held in an exceedingly complex and tense atmosphere.

Washington is to blame for missed opportunities to bring the meeting to a successful conclusion. At the last stage the United States tried to create a crisis situation. And it has to be said that the critical point was all but reached. The delegation from the United States, together with some of its NATO allies, adopted a blatantly obstructiomist stance at the talks. It flatly rejected the possibility of finishing the work, offered, in particular, by the draft final document submitted by the delegations from neutral and nonaligned countries. The U.S. delegation tried hard to transform the Madrid forum into an arena of confrontation and to use it not for the solution of security and cooperation questions but for diktat and pressure and interference in other states' internal affairs.

The resumption of the Madrid meeting is in itself a positive and important fact. But, naturally, the main question is what path the meeting will take, what instructions the participants' delegations have brought with them to Madrid and what goals they will pursue.

Principle significance attaches to the fact that the USSR and the other participating socialist countries have confirmed their strong intention to seek the speediest completion of the meeting through the adoption of a substantive and balanced document envisaging, along with other provisions, the convening of a conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament in Europe. Remember that not long before the Madrid meeting resumed the Warsaw Pact states' Foreign Ministers Committee met in Moscow and conducted a wide-ranging discussion of the meeting's questions. The ministers unanimously confirmed their countries' adherence to the all-European process and its continuation and noted the great significance of the Madrid forum in terms of normalizing the political climate in Europe in present-day conditions. It is important to note also that the socialist countries have stated their readiness to continue work on the basis of the draft final document submitted by the group of neutral and nonaligned countries. Although not complete in every respect, the draft offers a good basis. And the hope was expressed that the other participants would act on the basis of an understanding of the importance and necessity of the positive completion of the Madrid meeting. Indeed, Europe remains the center where, to a great extent, the international climate is determined.

As they say in the East, you can make progress only by being positive, not by being negative. This is the approach which characterizes the socialist countries' position in Madrid, -- that is, the affirmation of the European process, initiated by the signing of the Final Act in Helsinki, its expansion and advancement. This position fully accords with the genuine mandate of the Madrid meeting. And it consists -- and some people disregard this fact -- in the discussion of and quest for the solution of questions of security and cooperation.

The policy of achieving positive results at the Madrid meeting is actively supported by the neutral and nonaligned countries of Europe. They rightly believe and say that it is necessary to continue to hold talks and seek success. This group of countries is persistently striving for the adoption of the draft final document they submitted.

The position of the European countries which are members of NATO or are aligned with it is far from uniform. It is often dominated by the U.S. Administration's line.

The U.S. West European allies, for example, were wary about defining their attitude toward the resumption of the meeting and, in particular, toward the adoption of the final document before consultation with the U.S. delegation which was planned to take place only on the very eve of the meeting, on 8 November.

However, the main obstacle to the completion of the Madrid meeting with positive and weighty results remains the policy of the United States. It is clear from the reports that have reached us so far that there are no signs of change in Washington's policy in general and at the Madrid meeting in particular. It follows from these reports that the U.S. delegation is maintaining a totally negative position, that it is not prepared and is not preparing to discuss essential matters. "The Reagan administration," Britain's THE DAILY TELEGRAPH noted, "believes that the West should quit the conference rather than agree to adopt the final document."

The United States is thus not showing any interest in the successful completion of the Madrid meeting and its delegation is again bent on confrontation and verbal skirmishes, using for this purpose primarily the situation in Poland and the "human rights" issue.

It is not the first time that U.S. diplomacy has exploited the events in Poland and the "human rights " issue as a pretext in its attempt to justify its abandonment of the policy of detente and move toward a policy of political, ideological and economic offensive against the socialist and nonaligned countries. Moreover, this is evidence not only of disregard for the standards and rules of international intercourse — rules which do not admit interference in states internal business — but of the U.S. Administration's absolutely amazing hypocrisy. The blatant and total discrepancy, for example, between the show of "sympathy" for the Polish workers and the administration's hard line in suppressing trade unions and in its reprisals against strikers in the United States. You will recall President Reagan's total demolition of the air traffic controllers' trade union last year when it went on strike. Or the crude suppression, in September, of the railroad workers' strike which was declared illegal "for reasons of national security." The U.S. authorities are making wide use of the system of antiworkers legislation, for example, the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin laws to suppress trade unions and the strike movement. The very existence of these laws demonstrates the true policy of U.S. ruling circles in relations with workers and deprives them of any moral right to lecture to others.

States with different social and political systems are participating in the all-European process. And the point of it is, despite all the differences, to ensure peace, a secure existence and mutually advantageous cooperation for the European peoples. No one anywhere has said that U.S. participation in the Madrid meeting signifies its agreement with the domestic or foreign policy of the meeting's participants, -- of the Soviet Union or Poland, for instance. Equally, our country's participation in the European process by no means signifies approval of the domestic or foreign policy of the U.S. Administration. On the international plane, for example, Soviet people resolutely condemn the many instances of the U.S. Administration's support for the most dictatorial terrorist regimes, the immense military and political aid to the Israeli aggressors and the overt interference in events in Central America and other areas. If the Soviet Union or another country were seeking confrontation with the United States, this could easily be achieved — U.S. foreign policy certainly provides grounds enough for that. And if we are not doing it, it is not, of course, because it is difficult to formulate a charge. No, it is simply that the Soviet representatives in Madrid are honestly sticking to the meeting's mandate and are pursuing a positive line of affirming in international affairs the principle of security and peaceful existence.

It is becoming more and more obvious also that the U.S. position in Madrid is out of step with actual reality, the demands of life.

This is evidenced by bellicose speeches by the U.S. President and at UN Headquarters which indicate that the U.S. Administration is essentially declaring political and economic war on the Soviet Union and its friends. The extension of these presidential revelations is the actions by the U.S. foreign policy department which recently organized a so-called "Conference on Democratization in the Communist World" which discussed a program of subversive actions against the socialist countries.

To sum up, a situation is taking shape at the Madrid meeting. The Soviet Union and its friends are aware of the importance of the all-European process and believe that Madrid can still be a milestone on the path of strengthening European security and expanding cooperation between participating states. But to achieve this it is necessary to rid the meeting of all the dross, of the fetters of a dangerous political game. Washington and those following it must return at last to the more responsible conduct of international affairs and talks. The Madrid meeting must be a forum of affirmation, not negation, and must culminate in positive results

NATO'S TACTICS TO COUNTER ANTIWAR FERVOR FAIL

OW160556 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Nov 82 Second Edition p 4

[Col G. Arzumanov article under the rubric "Atlanticists' Political Tricks": NATO Evasive Tactics"]

[Text] In naval matters evasive tactics are the name for the maneuver by a ship when, avoiding danger, it curves away in one direction then immediately returns to its former course. The North Atlantic ark is now implementing something similar in the military-political sphere. Its captains are trying to swing round the growing wave of anti-imperialism in the world or even to harness that wave.

The beginning of the eighties, which was marked by a considerable increase in the danger of war through the fault of U.S. imperialist circles, generated a mighty wave of popular demonstrations all over the world in favor of preserving and developing detente, and against the arms race, and especially, the American doctrines of nuclear war in Europe. It has become clear to the Europeans that they are being driven into a nuclear trap and that the war that the Pentagon is promising to fight and win would in fact mean the complete devastation of the continent, the destruction of age-old cultural values and the deaths of tens of millions of people.

This is why the scope of the antiwar movement in Europe has assumed an unprecedented nature in the eighties. In Britain, the number of participants in the movement has increased more than tenfold in less than the last 2 years. Over 140 British cities, villages and administrative centers, where almost half the country's population lives, have declared themselves to be "nuclear-free zones". Fighters for nuclear disarmament have long been picketing 10 American bases in the British Isles.

In West Germany, sociologists have calculated that 70 percent of young Germans are against the missiles. The Krefeld Appeal, condemning the plan to deploy new American nuclear missiles on FRG territory, has been signed by around 3 million people. This includes representatives of all political parties, Bundestag deputies and prominent military figures.

Over 1 million Netherlanders have signed a petition against neutron weapons. The Netherlands Interchurch Peace Council has called on all believers to "reject nuclear weapons." Around 50 villages and cities, including Amsterdam, have declared themselves to be "nuclear-free zones." The population of Rotterdam -- one of Europe's biggest ports -- is fighting to ensure that nuclear weapons are not stored, and ammunition for the U.S. troops in the FRG is not unloaded within the limits of the city and the port.

About 200,000 people have signed the appeal against the deployment of American cruise missiles in Belgium. Some 70 cities and villages have declared themselves to be "nuclear-free."

An important peculiarity of the present stage of the antiwar movement in West Europe is the fact that elements of it are emerging in the NATO countries' armies. The "great mute," as the bourgeois army used to be called, has begun to speak, albeit timidly. It is really unusual when, for instance, special police formations use water cannons to disperse a soldiers' meeting. Yet this is precisely what happened when 7,000 unarmed Belgian soldiers took to the streets of Brussels to present their demands.

Other illustrations of servicemen's emergent discontent with the policy of the current U.S. Administration and the NATO leadership are known from reports that have overcome the obstacle of military censorship.

The danger of the further spread of antiwar feeling in the NATO armies has really alarmed the North Atlantic bloc headquarters. In leading Atlanticist circles, the prevailing situation was assessed as a "crisis of confident." British Defense Minister J. Nott has spoken out frankly in this connection. "People are tired," the minister said in an interview with the journal INTERNATIONAL DEFENSE. "They do not believe us.... They do not believe it when the defense minister says that there is a growing threat from the Soviet Union.... The problem is how to explain and justify NATO policy."

The leading NATO press organs are making remarks in a similar vein. "A new problem is now worrying responsible Western leaders. Namely the opposition to the use or even simply the deployment of nuclear weapons in West Europe." That is the assessment of the journal NATO'S FIFTEEN NATIONS.

In this situation the Atlanticists have conceived a cunning and insidious scheme: to maneuver and declare that the objective of NATO's activity is...the struggle to preserve peace and against nuclear war, and thereby to split the antiwar movement and exploit people's yearning for peace in order to justify and vindicate a continued arms race, a policy of military confrontations and aggressive wars. The culmination of all this political trickery is the "program of struggle for freedom and peace" whose flag has now been hoisted on the NATO ark.

If this program, signed by the heads of state and government of all the bloc countries and now publicized by the Western capitals at the top of their voice is to be believed, it turns out that the 150 wars fought since the creation of the bloc by the NATO countries' armies on the soil of other states, wars which have led to the deaths of over 10 million people, never happened; that there have been and are no direct threats to the socialist states; that the "dropshot" plan, which back in 1957 envisaged using 800 nuclear bombs against the USSR and its friends and allies "right from the start," never existed; that there have been and are no economic sanctions, acts of ideological subversion and provocations against the socialist states; and that the bloc's present course toward a military superiority that would enable imperialism to secure its objectives "from a position of strength" does not exist either. None of this exists, they say -- what does exist, the Atlanticists swear, is only "NATO's struggle for peace and freedom."

But the actions of the bloc members by no means tally with its leaders' statements regarding their love of peace. The talk of defensive purposes is merely designed to camouflage the true aggressive essence of the imperialist powers' policy and to camouflage its most repellent features. It is precisely this that is the point and danger of the present maneuvering by the NATO leaders.

While acting hypocritically, posing as fighters for peace and using defensive phraseology, the bloc leaders are stepping up their preparation of nuclear war. Among themselves they speak of this with cynical frankness.

The following is said, for instance, by the journal NATO'S FIFTEEN NATIONS, which is designed for a narrow circle of people and does not reach the mass reader: "We cannot allow a situation where the first use of nuclear weapons would be regarded as a crime against mankind... A new strategy should be formulated -- it could be called the 'strategy of inflexible response' -- which would make it easier for us...to be the first to use nuclear weapons.... The Western powers will have to be the first to use nuclear weapons in war and travel the road of escalating a nuclear war."

Demagoguery is in no way the only means used by the NATO-ites in their attempt to reduce the intensity of present-day antimilitarism. Another means that they eagerly employ, especially among the troops, is the method of stern repression; the toughening of discipline, judicial and disciplinary practice in the struggle against dissidence; and in the persecution of people "found guilty" of taking part in political rallies and popular demonstrations. In the French Army, for instance, servicemen were punished this year even for taking part in working people's May Day demonstrations. According to data from the military legal service of the U.S. Ground Forces in Europe, 1 soldier in every 100 is tried by a military tribunal there and a further 18 are punished without trial under article 15 of the code of military law, which provides for long periods of arrest and sizable stoppages of pay and fines.

Since unemployment is literally stifling the working people in the NATO countries, the practice whereby the command cancels contracts with hired soldiers without giving any explanation of the reasons has become more widespread. In the U.S. Army the former types of dismissal of servicemen with prejudice "for misconduct" or "for conduct unbecoming" have been supplemented by several new types of early dismissal of servicemen -- "in the interests of the service" and "in the interests of the government." Each year over 30 percent of servicemen are dismissed before the expiration of the first year of their contract. It is clear that fear of the prospect of again finding themselves in the line for unemployment benefits has become deeply rooted in hired soldiers' consciousness. It is a real stimulus ensuring the obedience, and sometimes the zealous service, of personnel.

In the NATO countries' armies, measures of compulsion have begun to be used more often with regard to officer personnel. There are more political purges and checks, and surveillance of reliability is becoming more rigorous. Pretexts for the dismissal of inconvenient officers are being sought out in a more sophisticated way.

Of course, the repressions, the bribery and the ideological and psychological trickery -- all the NATO "evasive tactics" -- will not produce the desired result. But their probable momentary effectiveness in producing a militarist spirit cannot be underestimated. This is why the NATO evasive tactics are a dangerous maneuver. They demand close attention and vigilance.

GOSSTANDART HEAD ON INTERNATIONAL STANDARDIZATION

PM270935 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 14 October publishes on page 3 a 600-word interview by I. Maksimova with V. Boytsov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Standards, under the heading "Tool of World Economy." In the interview, pegged to International Standardization Day, Boytsov outlines the Soviet Union's activity in international standardization and the saving to be made by the introduction of international standards in the Soviet Union and mentions cooperation with the CEMA countries and developing and capitalist countries in this sphere.

PRAVDA VIEWS IMPORT OF U.S. MIDTERM ELECTIONS

PM151417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 82 p 5

[Correspondent N. Kurdyumov dispatch: "Features of Autumn in America"]

[Text] Washington, November -- Along with the fallen leaves the November wind blows from America's city sidewalks scraps of election posters bearing candidates' names. The stream of irritating glittery advertisements for potential senators and congressmen -- a melange of demagoguery, self-adulation and attacks on political opponents -- has finally vanished from the TV screens. The 1982 election campaign to the Federal Congress and local organs of power are now over....

The results are now known of the 2 November elections in which the U.S. electors opted for Democratic Party candidates while the ruling Republican Party, particularly its right wing, lost many seats in the House of Representatives and governorships in Alaska, Arkansas, Michigan, Nebraska, Nevada, Ohio, Texas and Wisconsin.

However, the significance of the midterm elections which are an important event in the country's political life is on this occasion by no means confined to the number of seats gained by the Democrats. This year's elections far exceeded the traditional framework of local problems and were essentially a referendum on radical questions of the country's domestic and foreign policy.

Primarily, of course, it is a question of problems of the economy which is experiencing a profound crisis. The elections were held in an atmosphere in which the majority of the American people could see with their own eyes the truly catastrophic consequences ahead for the Reagan administration's economic policy and the White House's unprecedented escalation of military preparations at the expense of a merciless cutback of budget appropriations for social needs, primarily those of the population's poorest strata. In the unanimous opinion of U.S. observers, the electoral defeat of 26 Republican candidates for the House of Representatives -- zealous advocates of the "social guillotine" and other attributes of "Reagonomics" -- was the direct result of the dissatisfaction of Americans concerned at the economic situation. As the Democrat speaker of the House of Representatives T. O'Neill noted, the outcome of the elections is also a "painful defeat for the President himself" who put his prestige on the line during the past election campaign.

The Republican administration has also been given an unambiguous signal by the electors on the vitally important question of the preservation of peace when they stated their firm support for the idea of agreement with the Soviet Union on a mutual nuclear arsenals freeze as a first step toward ridding manking of the threat of nuclear holocaust.

In the referendum held in a number of states and major cities -- a referendum without precedent in the country's history -- millions of Americans advocated an end to the reckless arms race. In addition to the people of Wisconsin who had previously approved the initiative of a nuclear arsenals freeze, this idea was fervently supported at the 2 November elections by an overwhelming majority of electors in Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oregon and Rhode Island as well as by 26 cities and districts including Washington, Chicago, Philadelphia, Miami, and others.

The referendum result was all the more remarkable since on this question the participants in the U.S. antinuclear movement were the object of mass attacks by the White House. There were attempts to discredit activists of the profreeze movement. Suffice it to say that following the President's statement that honest Americans were being manipulated by forces striving to "weaken America," the entire "presidential host" was thrown in to discredit the idea of a freeze.

Echoing one another, E. Rostow, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, J. Lehman, Navy secretary, W. Clark, presidential national security assistant, and others sounded the alarm on...the danger of ending the nuclear arms race. C. Weinberger, the country's defense secretary, went so far as to say that a freeze would increase the danger of nuclear war. As T. Wicker, NEW YORK TIMES observer, justly noted, Secretary Weinberger's methods were surprisingly reminiscent of the methods of Orwellian heroes who turn everything upside down and proclaim that "war is peace." Weinberger knows perfectly well, Wicker notes, that a mutual nuclear arms freeze cannot weaken America. But he ignored the fact that the mass support for a freeze could be a serious obstacle to the Reagan program of a mass buildup of the military arsenal -- a buildup which actually increases the threat of war.

As the referendum showed, however, the opponents of the idea of a freeze clearly underestimated the depth of peace-loving Americans' concern and resolve. Broad strata of the electors and people of different political views, professions and religious convictions preferred to heed the voices of reason which are now being heard increasingly loudly on the U.S. political arena. On the eve of the elections a group of such well-known figures as A. Harriman, C. Clifford and P. Warnke stated in an address to the country that a mutual nuclear arsenals freeze "is the most realistic possibility of halting and reversing the arms race." A similar appeal was made by senators and congressmen headed by E. Kennedy and M. Hatfield, sponsors of a well-known congressional resolution on a freeze, and by prominent scientists, social figures and numerous antiwar organizations.

Many people here are noting the great success and significance of the referendum. It is not often that U.S. electors have an opportunity, Anthony Lewis writes, for example, in THE NEW YORK TIMES, to express themselves on one of the most important questions of foreign and military policy. The nuclear arms question, he notes, has become the subject of the largest referendum in U.S. history and its results will be an important political factor in the years ahead.

SENATOR DOLE, CONGRESSIONAL GROUP ARRIVE 15 NOV

LD161144 Moscow TASS in English 1112 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 16 TASS -- A group of members of the United States Congress, led by the Chairman of the Finance Committee Senator Robert Dole, arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR. They were met at the airport by Yuriy Izrael, deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and other officials.

CANCELLATION OF COLUMBIA SPACE WALK NOTED

LD152116 Moscow TASS in English 1924 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] New York November 15 TASS -- The directors of the flight of the U.S. reuseable spaceship Colombia, which is now in a near-earth orbit, today decided to cancel the planned walk by astronauts William Lenoir and Joseph Allen in the open space. This is connected with the fact that the air-cooling system of one of the space suits which were to be tested in space vacuum went out of order.

Earlier, on November 13, the space walk was postponed from November 14 to 15 because Lenoir did not feel quite well.

U.S. astronauts are known to have first gone out into the open space almost nine years ago, in February 1974, on board the Skylab station. The U.S. newspaper NEW YORK TIMES recalls that Soviet cosmonaut Aleksey Leonov was the first to walk in the open space.

FREIGHTER RESCUES AMERICANS OFF N. CAROLINA

PM151605 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 82 p 5

[Dispatch by unnamed correspondent: "Went to Assist"]

[Text] New York, 1 Nov -- The crew of the Soviet freighter Olenegorsk rescued two Americans -- 24 year-old (D. Skeling) and 22 year-old (K. Kevenag) -- off the coast of the American State of North Carolina. They were shipwrecked after their sailing boat was caught in a gale.

Help came at a very critical moment, the people had spent 5 days and nights on an inflatable liferaft without food or water. Three members of the crew died of their injuries and of exhaustion.

After giving the rescued people first aid, the Soviet sailors immediately took them to Fort Macon, the nearest port.

TIKHONOV RECEIVES TRUDEAU FOR TALKS

LD151714 Moscow TASS in English 1637 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 15 TASS -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR N.A. Tikhonov received today Prime Minister of Canada Pierre-Elliott Trudeau who conveyed condolences over the death of L.I. Brezhnev.

N.A. Tikhnov expressed gratitude for the respect shown by the public, the government and the prime minister of Canada personally for memory of L.I. Brezhnev.

In the course of the talk, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, the heads of government expressed readiness for further development of mutually-beneficial cooperation between the USSR and Canada in various spheres. Emphasised was the importance of a broad political dialogue between the states in the interests of consolidation of detente, removal of the threat of a nuclear war, curbing the arms race and in the interests of disarmament.

Present at the talk were Canada's Ambassador in the USSR Geoffrey Pearson and member of the Collegium of the USSR Foreign Ministry V.P. Suslov.

PRAVDA CITES HUANG HUA ON SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS

OW160220 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Nov 82 First Edition p 5

[Text] Beijing, 15 Nov, TASS -- Before flying to Moscow, Huang Hua, member of the State Council and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of China, gave an interview to a XINHUA correspondent, in which he said:

The late Chairman L.I. Brezhnev was an outstanding statesman of the Soviet Union and for a long time held the highest posts of leadership in the USSR. His passing is a grave loss to the state and people of the Soviet Union. On behalf of the leaders of our country and in my own name, I express deep grief on the passing of Chairman L.I. Brezhnev and convey heartfelt condolences to the government and people of the Soviet Union, and also to the family of Chairman L.I. Brezhnev.

China and the Soviet Union are two great countries in the world and have long common borders. There exists traditional deep friendship between the peoples of China and the USSR. Peace and friendship between China and the Soviet Union fully meet not only the interests of the two countries and two peoples, but also the interests of peace in Asia and all over the world. Relations between the two countries were good in the early 1950's, in the late 1950's these relations began gradually to deteriorate, and after the late 1960's this deterioration assumed serious proportions. Not long before his passing Chairman L.I. Brezhnev repeatedly voiced in his speeches readiness to make efforts to improve relations between China and the Soviet Union. These speeches reflected the insistent striving of the broad masses of the Soviet people to improve relations between the two countries. The Chinese Government and the Chinese people think highly of these speeches by Chairman L.I. Brezhnev.

The Chinese people have always cherished and continue to cherish their traditional friendship with the Soviet people and wish our two countries to live in peace on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. The Chinese people sincerely hope that relations between the two countries, overcoming all obstacles, will really be improved and gradually embark again on the road of normalization. Paying homage to the memory of Chairman L.I. Brezhnev, we hope with all our hearts that Y.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the party and Government of the Soviet Union will make new efforts to improve Sino-Soviet relations. The Chinese people sincerely wish further success to construction efforts in the Soviet Union, further improvements in the material and cultural living standards of the Soviet people, and further strengthening of the cohesion of the multinational state of the Soviet Union.

PRAVDA EDITOR CITED ON PRC, AFGHANISTAN, ANDROPOV

OW161257 Tokyo KYODO in English 1249 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow Nov 16 KYODO -- China and the Soviet Union may reach agreement on reduction of their troops currently deployed in Soviet-China border areas, a Soviet Communist Party official said here Tuesday. Viktor G. Afanasyev, a member of the party Central Committee and editor of the newspaper PRAVDA, made the remark in an interview with the Japanese delegation to the first Japan-Soviet journalist conference.

Reduction of military power in border areas is one of the conditions that China is demanding for an improvement of bilateral relations. The two nations recently resumed working level talks in Beijing after they were suspended following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in December of 1979. The talks are expected to continue in Moscow.

Afanasyev was talking about international politics in general. But referring to the question of improving Sino-Soviet relations, he said, "it is possible that the two sides might promise each other a reduction of military forces in border areas." This was the first time that a ranking Soviet official has referred concretely to conditions for bettering relations between China and the Soviet Union.

Afanasyev also said that he did not think the Afghan issue can be settled militarily. He added that Soviet military troops estimated by Westerners at about 80,000 "will eventually withdraw" from the landlocked Asian country. Withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan is another condition that China is pressing, along with a halt to Soviet support of Vietnam in the latter's invasion of Kampuchea, for normalization of Moscow-Beijing ties.

Afanasyev said China had taken the initial step and "we are accepting it" in conducting the working level talks. Improvement of bilateral relations, he said, will be beneficial to the Chinese side. He said that for the moment there will be an expansion of interchange in the economic, cultural and sports fields, adding that there will be active exchange of journalists in the future.

Afanasyev said his country does not intend to establish a Soviet-type regime in Afghanistan, and explained that Moscow wants Afghanistan to be a "non-aligned nation maintaining good neighborly relations" with the Soviet Union. He said a special Soviet official is conducting negotiations with authorities concerned on the issue, including those in Pakistan.

Touching on Yuriy Andropov, who succeeded the late Leonid Brezhnev as secretary general of the Communist Party last week, Afanasyev said the new Soviet leader is a man well versed in domestic and diplomatic affairs, an outstanding theoretician and good at sports. He described the former KGB security chief as a man who also knows the Soviet economy very well.

The PRAVDA editor said there will be new men in the party's Politburo and secretariat in the future. However, he added that there will be no major change involving influential officials because Andropov is a man of prudence.

Afanasyev indicated there was a power struggle following the death of Brezhnev on November 10. He said Konstantin Chernenko had the possibility of replacing the late Soviet leader. But Afanasyev said many responsible men of sincerity chose Andropov instead.

He brushed aside as "without foundation" Japan's demand for the return of four islands off Hokkaido.

GROMYKO RECEIVES JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER

LD151910 Moscow TASS in English 1854 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 15 TASS -- Foreign Minister of the USSR A.A. Gromyko today received the Foreign Minister of Japan Yoshio Sakarauchi.

During the talk both sides noted that the development of Soviet-Japanese relations, along the lines of goodneighbourliness and mutually-beneficial cooperation, meets the interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Japan, the cause of world peace.

From the Soviet side gratitude was expressed to the Government of Japan for the respect shown for the memory of L.I. Brezhnev.

JAPANESE NEWSPAPER CITED ON U.S. BASES IN JAPAN

LD111512 Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo November 11 TASS -- Passengers of the fast express train "HIKARI," approaching the town Nagoya on the Pacific Coast of Japan, hardly pay attention to eight red-coloured metal towers hidden behind several rows of barbed wire near the railway line. Yet one of the most important objectives of the United States Armed Forces is located precisely there -- the Yosami strategic military communication base. According to the newspaper ASAHI today, it has the special purpose of transmitting orders on the beginning of a nuclear attack by American atomic submarines in the Indian Ocean and in the Western Pacific. The functions of the base are doubled by "S-130 Tamoko" planes constantly maintained in the air prepared, at a moment's notice, to command the launching of ballistic missiles from the depth of the seas. Besides Yosami, according to the newspaper, stations for emergency communication with surface vessels of the Seventh United States Fleet and strategic "B-52" bombers are located at the American Bases Yokota, near Tokyo, and Kadena on Okinawa Island.

Headquarter planes "ES-135" are also flying over the Japanese Islands day and night at high altitudes for the purpose of controlling military operations with the use of nuclear weapons in the Asian and Pacific regions.

The American administration is going to expand substantially the network of its strategic military communications stations in Japan before long, especially on the eve of arming "B-52" bombers with "Tomakawk" cruise missiles, the ASAHI reports. All this is evidence showing that Japan, with the consent of the Tokyc government, is becoming a strongpoint for the unleashing of nuclear warfare by Washington. A recent report of Japan's Foreign Military pointed out that Tokyo fully solidarizes with United States military strategy, and, specifically, was not going to press for the elimination of nuclear weapons because they allegedly "guarantee a lasting peace." Such a policy of the ruling circles of the country, the newspaper AKAHATA emphasises, fully contradicts the national interests of Japan and confronts it with a real threat of national catastrophe.

ANDROPOV MEETS WITH SOUTH ASIAN LEADERS 15 NOV

Babrak Karmal

LD151706 Moscow TASS in English 1607 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 15 TASS -- Today Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, who had arrived here to attend the funeral of Leonid Brezhnev.

During the conversation which passed in a warm and comradely atmosphere Yuriy Andropov and Babrak Karmal exchanged views on matters of the present-day international situation and of bilateral Soviet-Afghan relations. The representatives of the two parties expressed deep satisfaction with the traditional friendly relations existing between the CPSU and the PDPA and stated striving for their further development and strengthening.

Taking part in the conversation were Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Indira Gandhi

LD151454 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 15 TASS -- The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov today had a conversation in the Kremlin with the Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi. Taking part in the conversation were member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko and the Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao. The Soviet side expressed gratitude to the head of government and people of friendly India for the displayed respect for the memory of Leonid Brezhnev.

During the conversation that passed in an atmosphere of mutual understanding the common view was expressed that the further deepening and strengthening of Soviet-Indian cooperation in all fields accords with the interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and India, the cause of universal peace and international security.

Present at the conversation were the Indian Ambassador in the USSR V.K. Ahuja and assistant of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee A.M. Aleksandrov.

Ziaul Haq

LD156710 Moscow TASS in English 1607 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 15 TASS -- General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yu.V. Andropov today received in the Kremlin President M. Ziaul Haq of Pakistan who had arrived in Moscow in connection with L.I. Brezhnev's death.

Questions concerning the situation around Afghanistan were touched upon on a principled plane in a short conversation, which took place and in which A.A. Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR foreign minister, and S. Yaqub Ali Khan, foreign minister of Pakistan, took part. A.M. Aleksandrov, aide of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was present at the conversation.

GROMYKO RECEIVES PHILIPPINES' IMELDA MARCOS

LD151940 Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 15 TASS -- Foreign Minister of the USSR A. Gromyko today received minister, Governor of Greater Manila Imelda R. Marcos.

On behalf of the president of the Philippines, Imelda Marcos declared the intention of the Philippines to develop friendly relations with the Soviet Union. From the Soviet side it was emphasized that further development of many-sided and mutually beneficial links between the USSR and the Philippines met the interests of the peoples of both countries, the cause of universal peace and security in Asia.

The gratitude was expressed to the president and the Government of the Philippines for the respect shown for the memory of L.I. Brezhnev.

TIKHONOV MEETS WITH INDONESIAN OFFICIALS

LD151728 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 15 TASS -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR N.A. Tikhonov today received Vice-President of the Republic of Indonesia Adam Malik.

On behalf of the president, the government and the people of the Republic of Indonesia Adam Malik expressed to the government and the people of the Soviet Union deep condolences over the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

N.A. Tikhonov expressed gratitude for the respect in memory of L.I. Brezhnev.

Questions of Soviet-Indonesian relations and some international problems were discussed in the course of the talks.

Present at the talk were Indonesia's Ambassador to the USSR Mohammad Khusin, members of parliament of Indonesia F. Salim, B. Sutiena, Mardona, D. Singadilaga, Darussamin [spelling of names as received] and also chief of a department of the USSR Foreign Ministry N.N. Solovyev.

ANDROPOV MEETS WITH SFRY'S STAMBOLIC, RIBICIC

LD161124 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 16 TASS -- The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov today had a meeting with the President of the Collective Presidency of Yugoslavia Petar Stambolic and the Chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Mitja Ribicic. Taking part in the conversation were Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Rusakov and member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia Lazar Majsov.

On behalf of the Collective Presidency of Yugoslavia and the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, the Communists and working people of Yugoslavia, Petar Stambolic and Mitja Ribicic expressed deep condolences upon the death of Leonid Brezhnev. Yuriy Andropov expressed gratitude for the respect displayed by the leadership and fraternal peoples of Yugoslavia to the memory of Leonid Brezhnev. Views were exchanged on issues pertaining to Soviet-Yugoslav relations and on topical international problems. Mutual readiness was expressed for a further development and deepening of all-round cooperation between the USSR and Yugoslavia, the CPSU and the LCY.

The meeting proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Present at the meeting were member of the LCY Central Committee, Yugoslavia's ambassador to the USSR Milojko Drulovic, and Victor Shaparov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

PRAVDA CITES POLISH ATTACK ON U.S. 'CRUSADERS'

PM091629 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Bellicose Shades of Anticommunism"]

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Nov -- The convening in Washington, under the auspices of the Department of State, of a "Conference on Questions of the Communist Countries' Democratization" was necessary to its initiators in order to expand the scale of the espionage and subversion struggle or, to be more precise, to seek ways to step up their interference in the socialist states' affairs, TRYBUNA LUDU writes. It is obvious, the newspaper points out, that the assemblage's starting point and "guiding idea" was U.S. President Reagan's speech in the British Parliament calling for a "crusade" against communism.

Of course, the newspaper writes, in his speech at the conference U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz forcefully advocated "democracy" of the American model, deliberately keeping quiet about the fact that in the history of the United States there have been more predatory wars and overt and clandestine cases of intervention than struggles in defense of democracy in his own country where democracy and freedoms are flouted.

The nature of this conference, the article says, was also determined by its guests: pseudoscientists from cold war times, those bellicose shades of anticommunism in the pay of the U.S. special services. It was attended by various renegades from the socialist countries, very eager to improve and expand the Reagan administration's anticommunist actions. True, the guest lists did not contain those who secretly engage in subversive actions, who would stoop to anything.

TRYBUNA LUDU writes in conclusion: THE WASHINGTON POST called the participants in this assemblage in the U.S. capital "crusaders." But, as is well known, not one of these "crusades" has been successful. Its participants have obviously forgotten this in the excitement of their anticommunist fervor.

ANDROPOV, GROMYKO TALK WITH CARSTENS, GENSCHER

LD151718 Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 15 TASS -- There was a talk in the Kremlin today between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov and Federal President of the Federal Republic of Germany Karl Carstens. Taking part in the talk were member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR A.A. Gromyko and Deputy Federal Chancellor, Foreign Minister of the FRG Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

On behalf of the people of his country Karl Carstens expressed condolences over the death of L.I. Brezhnev.

Y.V. Andropov expressed gratitude for the respect shown to the memory of L.I. Brezhnev.

The two sides reaffirmed the readiness to continue developing mutually beneficial cooperation between the USSR and the FRG on the basis of the treaties and agreements that had been concluded.

Some international problems of mutual interest were discussed in the course of the talk.

Present at the talk were FRG Ambassador in the USSR Andreas Meyer-Landrut and Assistant to the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee A.M. Aleksandrov.

REAGAN-KOHL WHITE HOUSE TALKS COMMENCE

LD152342 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1935 GMT 15 Nov 82

[From "The World Today" program, presented by Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] Talks between President Reagan and FRG Chancellor Kohl, who is on an official visit, opened in the White House today. They will discuss a wide range of bilateral and international problems, including NATO and the bloc's plans to deploy new American medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe. They will also discuss East-West relations, the situation in the Near East and other parts of the world.

Speaking at a ceremony at the meeting, Reagan and Kohl emphasized the common nature of the objectives facing the United States and the FRG. Observers note that fairly serious differences exist between the countries in such fields, in particular, as trade with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

To some considerable extent, because of the opposition of West Europeans, including the FRG, the U.S. President was forced to lift trade sanctions against the Soviet Union. In this way, admitting the failure of the attempts to talk to the Soviet Union in the language of economic diktat.

ALIYEV RECEIVES FRG AMBASSADOR MAYER-LANDRUT

PM151035 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 30 Oct 82 p 1

[AZERINFORM report under general heading: "Receptions at Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; received Andreas Meyer-Landrut, FRG ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR -- who is currently in Baku -- on 29 October.

Comrade Aliyev warmly welcomed the visitor. He told Andreas Meyer-Landrut about the enormous achievements of Azerbaijan's working people in every sphere of economics, science and culture and about the prospects for developing the leading sectors of the republic's national economy.

He pointed out the political elation and enthusiasm generated among the masses by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the republic on the occasion of the presentation of a Third Order of Lenin to the Azerbaijan SSR, and the working people's unanimous determination to mark the portentous holiday of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation with further successes.

Like all Soviet people, Comrade Aliyev said, Azerbaijan's working people have a sincere desire to live in peace and friendship with all the peoples of the world. They fully support and warmly endorse the foreign policy activities of the Communist Party, the Soviet State and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev to avert the threat of thermonuclear war and to consolidate the relaxation of international tension.

Dwelling on Soviet-West German relations G.A. Aliyev expressed confidence that the cooperation between the two countries in various spheres, which has proceeded in a favorable direction since the 1970 Moscow treaty, will continue to grow to the benefit of friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of the USSR and the FRG.

Andreas Mayer-Landrut extended congratulations on the great successes achieved by Azerbaijan. Enormous changes have recently taken place in the republic, he said, and we wish it further successes along this path.

Touching on international problems, the ambassador stressed that the FRG advocates not only maintaining, but also further developing relations with the USSR, which serve the interests of both countries and the development of mutually advantageous trade cooperation and mutual understanding among peoples, thus serving to consolidate peace in Europe and worldwide.

Taking part in the conversation were: G.N. Seidov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers; R.A. Abutalybov, chief of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Foreign Relations Department, T.A. Tairova, Azerbaijan SSR minister of foreign affairs, and Wolfgang (Drauts), secretary of the FRG Embassy in the USSR.

GROMYKO RECEIVES WEST EUROPEAN LEADERS

Britain's Pym

LD151900 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 15 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the political bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, today received Francis Pym, British secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs.

Gratitude was expressed to the Government of Britain and the British people for the display of respect for the memory of Leonid I. Brezhnev.

During the conversation the sides declared for the development of a political dialogue, and businesslike relations between the Soviet Union and Britain in various fields which meets the interests of the Soviet and British peoples and the cause of ensurance of peace. Some international problems of mutual interest were touched upon as well.

France's Cheysson

LD151926 Moscow TASS in Enlish 1903 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 15 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, today received Claude Cheysson, French minister of external relations.

The Soviet side expressed gratitude to the Government of France and to the president of the republic for the condolences on the death of Leonid I. Brezhnev.

During the conversation there was a useful exchange of views on a number of international problems which are of mutual interest to the Soviet Union and France. Some matters of Soviet-French relations, including those of further development of contacts in various fields and at various levels, were discussed as well.

TIKHONOV, W. EUROPEAN PRIME MINISTERS MEET

France's Mauroy

LD151712 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 15 TASS -- Today Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, received Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy of France and had a conversation with him.

Pierre Mauroy expressed deep condolences on the death of Leonid Brezhnev. Nikolay Tikhonov expressed gratitude for the respect shown on the part of the president, the government and people of France for the memory of Leonid Brezhnev.

During the conversation, there was an exchange of views on the state of and prospects for the development of Soviet-French relations. Along with continuation of political contacts, the two sides' interest in further expansion of trade and economic cooperation on a mutually advantageous and long-term basis was reaffirmed. The sides also discussed a number of international matters of mutual interest.

Taking part in the conversation were Claude Cheysson, French minister of external relations, Claude Arnaud, the ambassador of France to the USSR, as well as A.L. Adamishin, member of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Greece's Papandreou

LD151634 Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 15 TASS -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR N.A. Tikhonov today received Prime Minister of Greece Andreas Papandreou.

In reply to A. Papandreou's condolences over the death of L.I. Brezhnev, N.A. Tikhonov expressed gratitude to the people and the Government of Greece for the sentiments of profound respect to the memory of L.I. Brezhnev.

Questions of Soviet-Greek relations were discussed and satisfaction with their development was expressed in the course of the talk. There was also an exchange of opinions on some international problems of mutual interest. It was noted that there are favourable possibilities for further fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and Greece, in the interests of the peoples of both countries, in the interests of consolidation of peace.

Present at the talk were deputy minister under the prime minister Daimitrios Maroudhas, Deputy Foreign Minister of Greece Karolos Papoulas, and also chief of a department of the USSR Foreign Ministry V.F. Grubyakov.

Turkey's Ulusu

LD161104 Moscow TASS in English 1058 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 16 TASS -- Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov has met in the Kremlin today with Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu of the Turkish Republic.

Answering the condolences expressed by Bulent Ulusu over Leonid Brezhnev's death, Nikolay Tikhonov expressed gratitude for the respect shown by Turkey to the memory of Leonid Brezhnev.

In the course of the meeting, which proceeded in an atmosphere of well-wishing, the sides discussed some questions pertaining to Soviet-Turkish relations. The heads of government of the USSR and Turkey expressed gratification with the stable state of relations between the two countries and reaffirmed the mutual wish for their further development in the spirit of goodneighborliness.

The meeting was attended by Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs Ilter Turkmen, Turkish Ambassador to the USSR Vahit Halefoglu and head of a department of the USSR Foreign Ministry Vasiliy Safronchuk.

U.S., TURKEY SIGN 'SECRET' NATO ACCORD

LD161010 Moscow TASS in English 0835 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Ankara November 16 TASS -- Turkey and the United States have signed a secret agreement providing for the deployment of NATO's military equipment in a number of Turkish airfields, the U.S. ambassador to Ankara said in an interview with the newspaper DAILY NEWS. He also said that the volume of U.S. military assistance to Turkey will reach 460 million dollars in 1983, that is 65 million up on this year's figure.

The recently more frequent visits to Turkey of high-ranking U.S. and NATO emissaries, and a broadening of "cooperation" in the military field between the two countries, are evidence of Washington's striving to gear Ankara even more tightly to imperialism's aggressive plans in the Middle East and strengthen the southern flank of the NATO bloc.

U.S., SPAIN SIGN 'CONTRACT OF THE CENTURY'

LD151258 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 2000 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] It has been learned that the Calvo-Sotelo government has authorized the signing of a letter of intent concerning the so-called "contract of the century" for the purchase of 84 U.S. fighter-bombers F-18A, and the payment of $8 million to the McDonnell Douglas Company as surety. Our commentator Sergey Antonov writes:

The resounding defeat suffered by the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] at the 28 October elections can only be described as a total rejection of the party's domestic and foreign policies. It would seem that the UCD Government which is living out its last days would exercise more caution, given the total loss of the electorate's confidence, in taking decisions about such a serious problem, for Spain, as the unprecedented purchase of U.S. planes at a cost of $3 billion.

Even if the Spanish economy were flourishing, such a squandering of $3 billion would constitute a heavy burden for the country. But everything points the other way. Spain's foreign debt is now $25 billion, inflation is running at a high level and unemployment is continually rising. You do not have to be an economist to understand that the "contract of the century" will drastically worsen the country's economic situation.

The haste with which purchase of the aircraft was approved can in my view only cause some confusion at least even among the supporters of the contract. The fact is that the fighter-bomber F-18A, apart from being expensive, also has serious construction defects and I refer here to U.S. specialists themselves. The U.S. Air Force, which also proposed buying this fighter-bomber, is for the time being refusing to give the go-ahead for production in earnest of the F-18A's for precisely this reason. The Spanish Government cannot be unaware of this, but it is going ahead quickly nonetheless. Why? I do not think it is out of a wish to make its final contribution to the struggle against unemployment, or to guarantee the country's security with planes which have serious construction defects, or to defend the country's national interests. These interests have been subjected to commercial considerations for the benefit of the monopolies. They are being sacrificed for the sake of U.S. policies which are worsening international relations and instigating the arms race.

There is one more aspect to this decision by the outgoing government: that is, the aim of presenting the new government with a fait accompli so as to complicate relations with the United States in advance should the Socialists decide to renounce them, for the United States very advantageous, "contract of the century."

NEW HABIB MISSION TO PUSH REAGAN PLAN

LD152228 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 15 Nov 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] President Reagan announced recently that he has again sent his emissary Philip Habib to the Near East, for the purpose of pushing forward his notorious Near East initiative. Habib's mission is first of all to try and bring about the implementation of the U.S.-Israeli plan with regard to Lebanon. This plan envisages a prolonged presence in Lebanon for the U.S. Marines under the aegis of the Multinational Force, and also the placing of a considerable part of southern Lebanese territory under full Israeli control, and all this on the pretext of ensuring Israel's security. Speaking at a press conference, President Reagan refused to set, even approximately, a date for the withdrawal of U.S. Marines from Lebanon, by making this withdrawal dependent on all kinds of conditions. This shows that the United States intends to keep its troops in Lebanon for an indefinite period.

Habib's mission also involves bringing Arab countries into talks with Israel, in the framework of Reagan's Near East initiative which, as is known, was received negatively in the Arab world. Under cover of this initiative, Israel is intensively annexing the West Bank of the Jordan, creating more new settlements there and taking away the lands of the Palestinian population. At the press conference, Reagan rejected the proposition that the United States should exert pressure on Israel in connection with its policy of continuously increasing the number of military settlements on occupied Arab territories. He particularly ruled out any cuts in U.S. aid to Israel.

The Syrian newspaper SADA AL-MA'RAKAH published a letter by Palestinain prisoners being held in the Al-Ansar concentration camp set up in southern Lebanon by the Israeli occupation forces. The prisoners write that during each interrogation the Israeli guards subject them to brutal torture and not infrequently people disappear without trace after the interrogation. However, even under such conditions, the prisoners of this death camp continue their struggle. On several occasions there were attempts at rebellion, but these were cruelly suppressed by the Zionist brutes. The hundred or so people who signed this letter expressed their unfailing support for the cause of the Palestinian revolution, the cause of liberating their occupied motherland.

ISRAEL CREATES TENSION TO 'SPLIT' LEBANON

LD161320 Moscow TASS in English 1158 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Beirut November 16 TASS -- In its attempt to impose on Lebanon a capitulatory deal, Israel continues to whip up tension in various parts of the country. In the Al-Biqa' Valley the Israelis shelled the positions of Syrian troops on Monday. In mountainous Lebanon, especially in the towns of 'Alayh and Ash-Shuf, the aggressors are setting at loggerheads the militia formations of the right-wing Christian "Lebanese front" and the local Druze population. According to preliminary date two persons were killed and five wounded in such clashes that flared up in the area on Monday. The occupationists have brought 52 armoured vehicles, including 12 heavy tanks, into Ash-Shuf. Also on Monday the Israelis again intruded into the southern suburbs of Beirut and set up a check point on the road leading to southern Lebanon.

It is noted in local political circles that Israel is deliberately creating an explosive situation in Lebanon with the aim of splitting the country.

Even the Israeli press is forced to admit this. The newspaper HA'ARETZ writes that Tel Aviv has already drawn up a draft of partitioning this sovereign Arab state: The plan of the Zionists, reported by the newspaper to be code-named "Haddad's alternative", provides for an expansion of the zone controlled by this paid agent of Tel Aviv and head of the South Lebanese separatists. The puppet "state" of the separatists, as it is planned by the extremists from the Begin Cabinet, is to stretch from the Lebanese-Israeli border to the central regions of the country. More than that, Israel will have a permanent military presence there. In other words this plan provides actually for Tel Aviv's annexation of the entire territory of southern Lebanon. The Zionist leaders intend to set up another "mini state" in the north of the country and the Al-Biqa' Valley leaving only Beirut and mountainous Lebanon under the control of the central Lebanese authorities.

EGYPT PROTESTS NEW ISRAELI SETTLEMENTS

PM151619 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 82 Second Edition p 5

[Dispatch by correspondent V. Peresada: "Egypt Denounces"]

[Text] Cairo, 11 Nov -- An Egyptian Foreign Ministry statement says that the Begin government's recent decision to increase the number of Israeli settlements on the West Bank of the River Jordan is a new encroachment on the rights of the Palestinian people.

This decision, it continues, was taken counter to the will of all peace-loving peoples who consider the Israeli practice of "assimilating" seized Arab territories to be illegal. The statement contains a demand that Tel Aviv immediately cease the subversive actions which contradict the norms of international law and the UN resolutions.

GULF COOPERATION SUMMIT CONTINUES IN MANAMA

LD111512 Moscow TASS in English 1112 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Cairo November 11 TASS -- The summit conference of member-countries of the Cooperation Council of Arab Persian Gulf nations, continues in the capital of Bahrain, Manama. The leaders of Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Oman and Saudi Arabia are discussing the development of political and economic relations and cooperation in the military sphere within the framework of the council.

According to the press of those countries, the participants in the conference consider the tension in the Middle East resulting from the continuing Israeli aggression against neighboring states. Emphasis is laid on the exploration of avenues leading to a settlement of the Iranian-Iraqi armed conflict. The heads of Persian Gulf states are going to send a mediatory mission of the council to Iran and Iraq to reach an agreement on ending the war between them.

END OF SOVIET-SYRIAN ECONOMIC SESSION REPORTED

PM091237 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Commission Session"]

[Text] The Seventh Session of the Soviet-Syrian Standing Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation has ended in Damascus. It coincided with the 25th anniversary of the establishment of economic ties between the USSR and the Syrian Arab Republic. Current and long-term questions of cooperation in this sphere were examined.

SOVIET-SYRIAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION ASSESSED

PM101311 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 82 p 4

[Article by S. Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations: "In Our Mutual Interests: 25 Years of Soviet-Syrian Economic Cooperation"]

[Text] The development on a long-term and equitable basis of mutually beneficial economic ties with developing countries is a concrete realization of the policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government to support the struggle of these countries against the forces of imperialism and reaction.

Today the Soviet Union has good relations with many countries and peoples in the Near East which are struggling for their independence and social progress, for peace and against the threat of war. Among these is the Syrian Arab Republic, with which the USSR is linked by close bonds of friendship.

"Not a few vivid pages," observed Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, "have been written in the annals of Soviet-Syrian relations, relating to the consolidation of friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Syria and the expansion of equitable cooperation both in international affairs and in bilateral relations."

The first Soviet-Syrian agreement on economic and technological cooperation was signed in Damascus 28 October 1957. During the quarter of a century since then a not inconsiderable amount has been done to consolidate and develop Syria's economy. During the period 1971-1980 alone the volume of economic and technological assistance that the Soviet Union gave Syria almost tripled. Out of our 64 cooperative projects 35 have already been commissioned and are functioning successfully. The functioning projects are assisting the growth of the country's national wealth and a steady increase in its gross national product; in 1980 the volume exceeded the 1970 indicator almost 2.5 times.

With Soviet assistance notable successes have been achieved in an important area of cooperation, such as the comprehensive exploitation of the water and energy resources of the Euphrates. At present up to 70 percent of the electric power generated in Syria is produced by the 800,000-kilowatt hydroelectric power station of the Euphrates hydropower complex. The threat of flooding has been removed once and for all and the Al-Asad Reservoir, with a capacity of 12 billion cubic meters, provdes real opportunities for the future irrigation of approximately 640,000 hectares of arid land.

It is possible to say without exaggeration that the Euphrates complex, which bears the symbolic name Ath-Thawrah (revolution), is a most important basis for the development of the economy and for the social transformations in Syria.

A network of high-tension power transmission lines which will stretch across the whole country is being built with the USSR's participation; it will have a total length of approximately 2,600 kilometers, and some 1,800 kilometers have already been commissioned. Among them the energy from the Euphrates hydroelectric station is transmitted to consumers in the central and western regions of Syria, where the major industrial and agricultural units are to be found, and also to the east of the country to the important oil-extracting regions.

Syria's oil-extracting industry, created as the result of almost 20 years' Soviet-Syrian cooperation, is developing successfully. The extensive survey and prospecting work for oil and gas was carried out with the assistance of Soviet specialists.

So far 25 oil and gas deposits have been opened, and 6 oil deposits brought into industrial operation. In recent years the extraction of oil has reached 8-9 million tons per year, which allows Syria not only to satisfy its own needs, but also to export oil to other countries. The revenue from its sale is the main source of foreign currency earnings, which are used to consolidate the country's financial position and for the intensive development of the sectors of the national economy, in particular that of oil refining.

For many years the mutually beneficial Soviet-Syrian cooperation has been aimed at creating a railroad network joining essentially all the major industrial, agricultural and other centers into a single national economic complex. As an example one can cite the Al-Qamishli-Latakia Railroad, commissioned in 1980. This main line, meeting all modern requirements, joined the north-eastern oil regions with the Mediterranean seaboard and reliably ensures the transportation of about half of all goods freight and 90 percent of passenger shipments.

The Damascus-Homs Railroad, the building of which is coming to an end, and the Homs-Aleppo Railroad, which is being reconstructed, will have a not unimportant economic role to play. They will join the railroads of the northern part of the country with the southern regions and will allow international transit shipments to be effected to neighboring countries and to the Mediterranean seaports.

Soviet organizations are assisting in the expansion of Latakia seaport to handle 7 million tons of freight per year, and in building four road bridges across the Euphrates, two of which have been commissioned.

Cooperation with the USSR has a not inconsiderable importance in boosting Syria's agricultural production on the basis of irrigation. Thus irrigation systems are being built in the western region of the Maskanah Massif, which will allow the area of irrigated land in Syria to be increased by approximately 15 percent. At Maskanah a number of primary irrigation installations has already been created, in particular a state farm covering 4,000 hectares, and irrigation construction has been completed on an area of 17,000 hectares.

The raising of the yield from agricultural crops will also be promoted by the dam being built with the USSR's assistance on the northern Al-Kabir River, with a reservoir capacity of 200 million cubic meters, and by an irrigation system covering an area of 14,000 hectares on the most fertile of the country's soils.

The drawing up of a plan for the exploitation of the underground and surface waters in four of Syria's western regions, where three-quarters of the country's population live and two-thirds of all agricultural output is produced, is nearing completion.

Similar research with the subsequent compilation of plans is also being carried out in the basin of the Yarmuk River and will be implemented in the Syrian desert.

The implementation of the projected plans will widen the material base for the domestic production of agricultural products. It will create the preconditions for further improving the provision of food for the population and for increasing the production of raw materials for industry. The state farms being created on irrigated land are being assigned an important role in the consolidation of the state sector in agriculture.

The training of national cadres is yet one more important avenue of assistance. In the years that have elapsed more than 34,000 Syrian skilled workers, engineers and technicians have been trained during the construction and operation of installations, in training centers set up in Syria with the USSR's assistance or at higher and secondary educational establishments and enterprises in the Soviet Union.

Success in the development of economic ties between the USSR and Syria is assisted by the activities of the Soviet-Syrian permanent commission on economic and scientific and technical cooperation, which was founded 10 years ago. Its next session will be taking place soon in Damascus.

The economic and technological cooperation carried out on a mutually beneficial basis is promoting a steady growth in the commodity circulation between the USSR and Syria, which in the last 10 years has increased sevenfold. In payment for the equipment, machines and materials for cooperation projects, as well as for the technical services offered by Soviet organizations, Syria delivers to the USSR traditional export wares: cotton, fabrics, knitware, rawhide, oil and so forth.

The Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and Syria signed in Moscow in October 1980 by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and H. al-Asad, secretary general of the Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, as well as the new Soviet-Syrian agreements signed in 1981 and 1982 on economic and technological cooperation, has opened up new prospects for the consolidation of the comprehensive ties between our states. These documents confirm the desire of both countries to contribute to the unswerving consolidation and expansion of our relations in the field of industry, agriculture, irrigation and water resources and the exploitation of natural minerals, in the field of communications and transportation, and in the training of national cadres.

Twenty-five years of fruitful Soviet-Syrian economic cooperation are convincing testimony to the fact that the Soviet Union does its utmost to promote the efforts of the Syrian people in the implementation of the socioeconomic development programs and the consolidation of their national independence. This is an important element in the overall complex of Soviet-Syrian relations, which are developing successfully on the basis of our countries' mutual interests in their struggle for peace and social progress and against the aggressive intrigues of imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

EDITORIALS VIEW ACHIEVEMENTS SINCE REVOLUTION

IZVESTIYA 10 Nov

PM151631 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Beneath the Banner of Great October"]

[Text] Soviet people joyously and festively celebrated their biggest and brightest holiday -- the 65th anniversary of Great October. They informed the motherland and the Communist Party of their labor accomplishments. October eve saw the trillionth cubic meter of Tyumen gas come through since the field was opened up. The first phase of the Altay coal-tar chemical plant was completed. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes and a number of oblasts, krays and republics achieved good results in the production and procurement of agricultural products.

"Our country is a country of pioneers, a country of enthusiasts and working people," said Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his speech at the reception in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses, "and it traditionally greets its birthday with achievements in all spheres of communist building. The economy, science and technology are developing at a confident pace, the cultural and educational level is rising and public well-being is improving. Soviet people intend to greet the USSR's 60th anniversary with new labor victories."

The three proud and inextricably associated words "Lenin," "the party" and "October" were inscribed on the red banners borne by the participants of the mass people's demonstrations. And this is quite natural. The majesty of the October Revolution, implemented 65 years ago under the leadership of V.I. Lenin and the Communist Party, consists in the fact that its results are as significant and beneficial as its goals are significant and inspiring.

The 65 years of socialist building are a most striking demonstration of what working people are capable of when they take over the political leadership of society and assume responsibility for the country's destiny. Revealing with tremendous force the transforming essence of the new system, the October Revolution showed that socialism means social justice and freedom, labor and peace.

The solution of the nationalities question -- one of the most painful and most dramatic questions in the history of human society -- occupies a special place among the achievements of October. The force of the cohesion and mutual assistance of the USSR people imparted unprecedented impetus to the development of all the republics.

The establishment of the principles of social equality and justice was a supreme gain of October. No previous society in world history has done and has been able to do as much for the people's masses and for working people as socialism. Every Soviet person possesses full rights and freedoms enabling him to participate actively in political life. The profound democratism of our society is strikingly manifested in the ever-growing role of the soviets and in the widening of their rights. Some 2.3 million deputies chosen by the people, Communists and nonparty people, representatives of more than 100 nationalities, are showing commitment and exactingness in their soviet work, solving, from general state positions, very important questions of political, socioeconomic and cultural building. The Soviet land greeted its birthday in its prime, full of creative energy. The great cause of October is being continued today in the glorious accomplishments of our contemporaries -- patriots and internationalists -- and in their self-sacrificing, hard work to ensure the further prosperity of the homeland, increase its wealth, strengthen its defense might and consolidate the socialist way of life. The cause of October is being continued today in the tireless struggle of the Communist Party and Soviet state for relaxation of international tension and for lasting world peace.

Nearly 2 years of the 11th 5-Year Plan are behind us. They have elapsed under the mighty influence of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress which determined a scientifically substantiated strategy for the development of our society in conditions of mature socialism. A great deal has been done in that time. New plants and factories have been commissioned and the retooling and reconstruction of existing enterprises continues. It is estimated that industrial output will increase by 6.3 percent over the 2 years.

Agricultural workers combated this year's adverse weather conditions with efficient organization, experience, inspiration and expertise. They are striving even now to make a fitting contribution to the implementation of the USSR Food Program approved by the May (1982) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

October and the socialist system elevated the working man to great historical heights and portrayed him as the central figure of society. Free labor by free people is now a genuine social deed in the Soviet Union, a matter of valor and honor. Production innovators and socialist competition front-runners, all of whom are ensuring the development of the economy, science and culture, are enjoying the well-deserved appreciation of the people. This is graphically evidenced by the latest batch of USSR state prizes for a big new detachment of our leading workers -- figures from science and technology, literature, art and architecture -- and all-union socialist competition front-runners.

The Peace Program for the Eighties, put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress, and the Soviet Union's subsequent peace-loving initiatives, are an important positive factor in international life. All Soviet people are well aware that peace is the decisive precondition of progress in any sphere of human activity.

The Soviet land's appeal to strengthen the cause of world peace rang out with renewed force during the October festivities. Socialism and peace are inseparable. The Soviet Union will continue to fight hard for detente and disarmament, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted. We will increase our efforts to avert the threat of nuclear war. This is the aim of the foreign policy initiatives of the USSR and the fraternal socialist community countries.

The colorful demonstrations in our homeland's cities and villages confirm the great strength of the Leninist friendship of all the country's nations and ethnic groups, our people's loyalty to the cause of Great October and their unbreakable cohesion around its tried and true vanguard -- the CPSU.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 7 Nov

PM121119 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Nov 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Path of Victories and Achievements"]

[Excerpts] There is a change of historical dates on the revolutionary calendar of our times. The 65th year has ended and the 66th year has begun since the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution -- the main event of the 20th century. It is the main event because the Great October Revolution was marked by the birth of the Soviet state -- the world's first workers' and peasants' state -- and opened a new era in world social development -- an era of struggle for the peoples' liberation from imperialism, for the ending of wars among the peoples, for the overthrow of the domination of capital and for socialism.

The Soviet people with their characteristic lofty historical responsibility are resolving the tasks of communist creation. True to their patriotic and internationalist duty, they send on this festive day fraternal greetings to the working people of socialist countries, to all detachments of the international workers movement and to all fighters for national and social liberation.

These mighty revolutionary forces of the present day are developing, strengthening, acting and striving for victories under the unslackening influence of the Great October Revolution's ideas. And no one will succeed in weakening or halting this influence.

Reactionary imperialist circles headed by the United States, complicating and worsening the international situation, are dreaming of isolating the USSR and its friends politically and weakening them economically and have declared a "crusade" against them. They have launched an unprecedented arms race, particularly in nuclear arms, and are trying to achieve military superiority. Having chosen this path, imperialism is playing irresponsibly with the people's fate. And it is quite natural that the people's masses on all continents are angrily protesting this aggressive Washington policy which threatens to push mankind into the flames of nuclear war.

The Communist Party and Soviet state are doing everything to divert the threat of nuclear war from mankind, to curb the arms race and to preserve and consolidate world peace. At the same time our party and government, faced with an increasing military threat from imperialism and its intensified subversive actions, are taking the necessary measures to continue to maintain the country's defense capability at a high level.

The gains of the Great October Revolution and socialism are guarded by the vigilant and fully armed Soviet Armed Forces. Engendered by the revolution, they have traveled a glorious combat path and are now a powerful factor for peace and security and a reliable means of curbing aggressors. Soviet servicemen are boundlessly devoted to the party and the people. They perceived Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the conference of military chiefs in the Kremlin as a militant program of struggle to further strengthen the country's defense and increase the combat readiness of the Army and Navy. The fatherland's armed defenders are profoundly aware that at times such as these the level of Army and Navy combat readiness must be still higher, that it must be improved constantly and with exceptional responsibility and that our vigilance must be increased comprehensively.

The Soviet people are celebrating the 65th anniversary of the Great October Revolution with thoughts of their beautiful motherland -- the herald of a new communist era -- and of the further strengthening of its might. This glorious date is celebrated together with them by the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries and by all progressive mankind. October is the banner of great changes raised above the 20th century by the will and hands of the working masses. In the name of future achievements there is heard over Soviet soil:

Glory to the Great October Revolution, which ushered in a new era in mankind's history!

Forward under Lenin's banner, under Communist Party leadership to the victory of communism!

KIEV HOLDS SOLEMN MEETING IN COMMEMORATION

AU101254 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 6 Nov 82 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] RATAU -- To commemorate the 65th anniversary of the great October Socialist Revolution, a solemn meeting of representatives of the city's working people, Soviet Army and Navy was held in Kiev on 5 November.

The spacious hall of the Ukraine Palace of Culture was filled with advanced production workers and innovators, war and labor veterans, scientists, cultural workers and youths. Many of them displayed the fatherland's high awards for combat and labor feats. Leaders of the consulates general of the socialist countries in Kiev were also present.

V.I. Lenin's portrait was displayed against a red backdrop. The figure "65," with a laurel branch twined around, shone in gold. A guard of honor from all branches of the armed forces was mounted at the combat banners.

Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo members and candidate members Comrades V.V. Shcherbitskiy, A.F. Vatchenko, T.I. Vashchenko, I.A. Gerasimov, Yu.N. Yelchenko, B.V. Kachura, A.P. Lyashko, A.I. Mozgovoy, V.A. Sologub, A.A. Titarenko, A.S. Kapto, Yu. A. Kolomiyets, S.N. Mukha and Ya. P. Pogrebnyak were warmly received by the audience and took their seats on the dias, along with members of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers of Kiev Gorkom, Gorispolkom and Oblispolkom, prominent persons of the republic's capital city and representatives of the USSR Armed Forces.

The solemn meeting was opened by Yu.N. Yelchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Kiev Gorkom first secretary.

The majestic melodies of the national anthems of the Soviet Union and the Ukrainian SSR were played.

The meeting participants with great enthusiasm elected the CPSU Central Committee Politburo with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, at the head to the honorary presidium.

A.P. Lyashko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Council of Ministers chairman, was offered the floor for a report on the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

A great festive concert by masters in arts and art collectives was given to the meeting participants.

GOVERNMENT, POLITICAL LEADERS GREET ANNIVERSARY

Kampuchean Congratulations

PM121247 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 82 p 4

[Text] To Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet;

To Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers:

On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, permit us, on behalf of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people, to express warmest congratulations and to convey fraternal greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and all the Soviet people, as well as to you personally, dear comrades.

The Great October Socialist Revolution, which is of unfading international significance, has formed a firm basis and a mighty motivating force for the world revolutionary process throughout the past 65 years.

The remarkable achievements of the great Lenin's motherland in the period since 1917 have been the result of the combat heroism, selfless labor and high creative spirit of the Soviet people and the CPSU, which is headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

The Soviet Union has scaled great heights in the triumphant implementation of its Leninist foreign and domestic policy, as is evidenced by the successful resolution of the tasks in communist building put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress, the USSR's tremendous contribution to strengthening the socialist community and also the Soviet state's activity aimed at extending international cooperation and deepening detente on the basis of equality and mutual security and for the sake of preserving world peace.

A vivid example of the Soviet people's unswerving loyalty to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism is to be found in their mighty support and noble assistance to the Kampuchean people in the just struggle against imperialism, with the aim of defending their national independence and sovereignty and bringing about rebirth of their motherland. The Kampuchean people express their profound gratitude to the Soviet people.

We are infinitely glad that relations of fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between Kampuchea and the USSR are developing steadily for the sake of our peoples, in the name of the interests of peace in Southeast Asia and throughout the world and in the name of mankind's social progress.

We wish you, dear comrades, and all the Soviet people good health and new successes in resolving the creative tasks which face you.

[Signed] Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Kampuchean State Council;

Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Kampuchean Council of Ministers

Message from Laos

PM121525 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;

To Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers:

On the occasion of the celebration of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which is taking place at a time when the Soviet people are actively preparing to worthily greet the 60th anninversary of the founding of the Soviet Union, on behalf of the LPRP [Laotian People's Revolutionary Party] Central Committee, the SPC [Supreme People's Council], the LPDR [Laos People's Democratic Republic] Council of Ministers and all the Lao people and in our own names, we would like to extend warm, fraternal salutations and sincere congratulations to you, beloved comrades, and through you to the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers and the entire heroic Soviet people.

The birth 65 years ago of the first socialist state of the working class and peasants following the success of the Great October Socialist Revolution was the most important event in the history of mankind. It opened up a new era for the struggle of the peoples of the world for national liberation from the yoke of exploitation and colonialism and for national independence, freedom and social progress.

Under the talented leadership of the Communist Party, which was created and forged by Lenin, the great leader of the proletarian revolution, the Soviet people smashed all the plans and counterrevolutionary intrigues of the bourgeoisie as well as foreign blockades and interference.

The resoluteness, persistence, patriotism and internationalism of the heroic Soviet people were highlighted by their struggle against fascism and for the defense of the fruits of the revolution, and by their decisive victory during the great war of defending the fatherland. They liberated the various nations of Eastern Europe and saved all of mankind from the scourge of slavery ahd extermination.

The successes achieved by the Soviet Union in all sectors of political and social life, in economic and social construction, in scientific and technical fields and in strengthening its national defense potentials have made the Soviet Union prosperous and strong. This ensures ever better material and cultural conditions for the Soviet people, and the Soviet Union will become a solid prop for socialism, a strong fortress of peace and a hope and inspiration to all revolutionary and progressive forces throughout the world.

Resolutely and persistently true to Lenin's policy aimed at preserving international peace and security, peace programs initiated by the Soviet Union at the 26th CPSU Congress and in the recent past have set forth many concrete proposals concerning important issues in the present world, particularly issues on arms reduction in the interests of the relaxation of tension and the limitation of the danger of a new world war. These peace initiatives, particularly the Soviet announcement not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, have received extensive support and approval from many countries.

We are very happy with the fine fraternal relations and the time-honored fruitful cooperation between the parties, countries and peoples of Laos and the Soviet Union. We will try to further strengthen the relations and cooperation and make them more effective for the interests of our two peoples.

We would like to take this opportunity to express the deep gratitude of the LPRP, the government and people of Laos to the CPSU, the government and the great people of the Soviet Union, particularly to Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, beloved and respected friend of the Lao people, for their constant cooperation, great assistance, concern for, and attention to the implementation of our great cause of national defense and construction of the bases of a socialist society.

We wish the Soviet people new and greater success in implementing the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 11th 5-year Economic and Social Development Plan, thus building solid bases for progressing toward communism.

May the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the two parties, governments and peoples of Laos and the Soviet Union further develop and be ever more strengthened.

[Signed] Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Lao Council of Ministers;

Souphanouvong, president of Laos and chairman of the Lao Supreme People's Council.

Castro Statement

PM151017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Start of a New Era; Statement by F. Castro"]

[Text] Havana, 7 Nov -- The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the formation of the USSR are events of world-historical importance.

They mark the birth of a new social system which heralded the start of a new era for mankind and the realization of one of man's finest aspirations -- the attainment of true equality and fraternity for peoples of different nationalities as a very promising step toward what will be a communist world tomorrow, Soviet journalists were told by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee and president of the Republic's Council of State and Council of Ministers.

The victory of the revolution under the leadership of the brilliant V.I. Lenin and his glorious party in the historic October marked the start of a new era and the collapse of the old world of exploitation and poverty and illumined the people's way in the struggle for liberation, social progress and peace.

The formation of the multinational Soviet state, which has become an effective embodiment of Lenin's teaching, the Cuban leader noted, represents one of the most important gains of the socialist revolution. It is a living and brilliant reflections of the idea of the peoples' equal rights and fraternal cooperation. The moral and political unity of the people as a result of the consistent use of the principles of proletarian internationalism has held out and triumphed in the hardest and bloodiest ordeals.

In the years since the victory of Great October the USSR has begun to play the main role in the glorious history which revealed the invincible power of socialism. Attempts by the capitalist powers to stifle and crush the young worker and peasant republic failed thanks to the heroism of the working masses guided by their Marxist-Leninist party. The revolution was able to defend itself and to demonstrate to the world irrefutable proof of the invincibility of the new, socialist state.

The USSR won victory in the Great Patriotic War and played a decisive part in saving civilization from the horrors of Nazism and fascism and opened the way for the countries of Europe and the entire world to independent democratic development.

Today, F. Castro continued, the Soviet Union towers as a mighty bastion in the struggle for peace and peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems and for solidarity with the peoples in their aspiration for national liberation and social progress.

In the face of the concern of the world's peoples over the threat of war and the United States' specific steps aimed at the relaxation of tension, the most aggressive imperialist circles headed by the present U.S. Administration are seeking military confrontation and urging on an insane escalation of the arms race. U.S. imperialism is creating and stoking hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world. Its actions are a grim threat to the peoples' right to life, prosperity, freedom and peace.

F. Castro noted that imperialism and its accomplices represent the grim forces threatening the countries of Asia and Africa, resorting, in Latin America and the Caribbean Basin, to interference in other people's affairs and flouting the peoples' sovereignty. Under these conditions the Soviet Union's courageous struggle for the peaceful dialogues and in defense of the peoples' right to resolve their destiny themselves acquires exceptionally important significance.

Not a single other state, he continued, has advanced in recent years such specific and realistic initatives as has the USSR for resolving the problems which now worry mankind and for averting a new world war threatening its very existence.

The measures suggested by the Soviet Union and its practical actions aimed at weakening international tension -- like the reduction of the numerical strength of its troops and armaments in Central Europe, the USSR's undertaking to renounce first use of nuclear weapons, announced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his message to the UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament -- are proof of the clear-cut and consistent policy pursued by the Soviet Union.

The peoples' desire for peace is being manifested most strongly. It can and must prevail and tie the hands of the irresponsible inciters of nuclear catastrophe. Mankind will triumph and achieve new pinnacles in science and material and spiritual life.

We Cubans living in the 24th year of our revolution, F. Castro stressed, are resolutely building a better future. These years have also been a constant struggle in defense of our gains and the right to create a new society. Throughout this period we have not been, and have not felt ourselves to be, alone. The fraternal Soviet Union and all freedom-loving peoples have always been with us.

The Cuban revolution's foreign policy is following an unswerving principled line based on Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism and friendly cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

We are united by inextricable links with the motherland of Lenin. Our relations serve as a model for new ties of friendship which are being established among the peoples loyal to the immortal ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin. The development of our relations with the CPSU can serve as an example. The PCC and entire Cuba people are fully determined to continue to strengthen these relations.

In conclusion the Cuban leader said: In connection with such notable dates as the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, on behalf of our people, the party and myself I send the Soviet people the most heartfelt congratulations and wishes for new successes in building a communist society.

Nicaraguan Leaders

PM121121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 82 p 4

[Text] To His Excellency Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

The heroic people of Nicaragua and the Government of National Reconstruction send congratulations to the people and Government of the Soviet Union on the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution.

In the present situation, when the bellicose circles of imperialism are threatening to ignite a worldwide conflagration, the Soviet Union is rendering unconditional support to the progress and development of countries which, like Nicaragua, have, by their peace-loving policy, achieved liberation and economic and political independence.

We take this opportunity to express through you to the Soviet people and government our thanks for the economic, social and cultural cooperation and suport for our struggle for peace in Central America. Allow us to convey wishes for further new successes in the development of the Soviet Union.

[Signed] Rafael Cordova Rivas, Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Daniel Ortega Saavedra

French Communist Party

PM150943 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 8 Nov 82 p 7

["Text" of French Communist Party (PCF) Central Committee Secretariat letter to CPSU Central Committee: "Socialism Has Become Reality Under Construction"; Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 8 November (Second Edition) publishes on page 4 the apparent text of the PCF message. Four variations have been noted in the PRAVDA version which are included in brackets.

[Text] On the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution the French Communist Party [PCF] Central Committee Secretariat sent the CPSU Central Committee a letter, whose full text is as follows:

Dear comrades,

On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution we send our fraternal and warm greetings to the CPSU and the Soviet people.

The October 1917 Revolution was the first socialist revolution to emerge. [Its repercussions were enormous -- PRAVDA addition] A great hope was born within all oppressed peoples.

For imperialism, it marked the end of its absolute rule and the start of the change in the international balance of forces. For the first time in the world men and women freed themselves from Man's exploitation by man. Utopia came to an end and socialism became a reality under construction.

The Soviet people undertook a process of radical transformation of their living conditions, of their entire society. Along this path [many -- PRAVDA addition] difficulties and problems connected with the czarist heritage and international pressures occurred and tragic errors were also committed. [PRAVDA omits "and tragic errors were also committed"]

Now, 65 years after the October Revolution, substantial results have been achieved by the Soviet people, as shown by the 26th CPSU Congress. Major progress in the economic, social, technological and cultural fields has been achieved. At the same time new problems connected with the development of socialist society are emerging.

We follow with interest the researches, the innovations and the new answers that you contribute so as to ensure the better and better satisfaction of the population's growing needs and to strengthen people's active participation [in the life of society -- PRAVDA addition]. We devote particular attention to them inasmuch as experience confirms that the development of socialism needs the increasingly advanced democratization of economic, social and political life.

Your 26th congress forcefully reasserted your constant efforts to implement a policy of peace and disarmament. This is the direction in which your subsequent proposals were aimed.

As you know, our party believes that peace and disarmament are one of the peoples' essential aspirations and that nothing must be neglected in responding to it.

This was the significance of the proposals that the PCF submitted to the special session of the United Nations.

Other states and various political forces have also expressed ideas for moving in the direction of disarmament.

These must all be carefully and seriously examined and discussed, and we believe that as long as the independence and security of every state and every people is taken into account, it will be possible and desirable to positively reach specific measures that will make it possible to progress in the direction of disarmament and detente.

Now, as the world evolves, socialism is becoming increasingly diversified. It is the task of peoples with very different histories and very specific traditions.

It is an irreplaceable contribution to mankind's progress. This increasing diversity confirms our belief that there can be no model of socialism for export or import.

At our 24th congress, following the 22d and 23d, the French Communists formed their own blueprint for socialism and a democratic path for reaching it. Thus we propose to our people to build a democratic and self-managed socialism based on our country's real needs and our people's history, aspirations and tastes -- a thoroughly French-style socialist society.

At the same time, in view of imperialism's growing aggressiveness, we are working to rally all the forces throughout the world that proclaim themselves for peace and disarmament, for social justice and for democracy.

It is this solidarity with everything that is advancing throughout the world that we call new internationalism. In this action the communist parties' solidarity, based on a conception of interparty relations adapted to our era, is indispensable.

Following the January 1980 meeting between our parties, fruitful cooperation on these clear foundations has developed for our joint objectives, particularly those of peace, social progress and socialism, and we intend to continue it.

French-Soviet cooperation has been marked this year by the exceptional event constituted by the joint space flight.

This shows the opportunities that exist for a greater and mutually advantageous development of cooperation in the economic, political, cultural and scientific fields between our countries. It ocnstitutes an important factor of peace.

Dear comrades, we send our fraternal greetings and sincere good wishes of success to the CPSU Central Committee and to the entire Soviet people.

[Signed] The PCF Central Committee Secretariat

Italian Communist Party

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 9 November on page 4 publishes the Italian Communist Party Central Committee's message on the occasion of the October Revolution to the CPSU Central Committee. This has been compared with the 7 November Moscow in Italian report published in the 8 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page O 29 and the following variations have been noted:

In paragraph 2, line 3, PRAVDA reads: ...we wish you positive results in.... (ommitting "further")

In paragraph 3, line 4 PRAVDA reads: ...direct their efforts and struggle to the defense.... (adding "and struggle")

In paragraph 3, lines 5-6, PRAVDA reads: ...contribution to the success of the negotiations on arms reduction, to the political solution of open conflicts, and to.... (rewording)

PRAVDA adds the following final paragraphs:

"We take advantage of this date, which is so important for your country and for the forces of progress throughout the world, to express our desire to deepen and develop relations between our countries and between the Italian Communist Party and the CPSU in the conditions of clarity and respect for the independence of each party's opinions and political standpoints.

"With fraternal greetings,

[Signed] The Italian Communist Party Central Committee"

British Communist Party

PM121555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 82 Second Edition p 4

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee:

On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Communist Party of Great Britain [CPGB] Executive Committee sends its warmest fraternal greetings to all the peoples of the USSR and particularly to the CPSU.

Please accept in addition our congratulations and greetings in connection with the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR in December 1922.

The October Revolution, the building of the world's first socialist state, their example and their influence have had decisive significance over the last 65 years in the struggle for peace, national liberation, democracy and socialism throughout the world.

Now that mankind is facing the threat of nuclear devastation and millions of people in Europe and throughout the world are actively fighting for peace and detente, the Soviet Union's initiatives aimed at breaking the spiral of the arms race and creating new conditions for the implementation of nuclear and universal disarmament are meeting with increasingly wide understanding and approval, including in Britain.

In sending you these greetings we express confidence that the long-standing fraternal relations which exist between the Communist Parties of the Soviet Union and Britain will develop in our joint struggle against imperialism and for peace, which is of such vital significance for the peoples of our two countries and the peoples of the world.

[Signed] Gordon McLennan, general secretary of the CPGB

Greek Communist Party

PM121551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 82 Second Edition p 4

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee:

Dear comrades,

The Greek Communist Party [KKE] Central Committee, party activists, members and supporters and Greek working people, taking part in the celebrations of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, send you warm revolutionary greetings and wishes for further successes in the cause of building communism for the sake of the Soviet people and all mankind.

The Great October Socialist Revolution brought about a fundamental turnabout in mankind's development. The profound political and social changes in the world in the 65 years since that time undoubtedly confirm the great revolutionizing and creative force of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, embodied in the historic gains of the land of the soviets and real socialism in general. The ideas of Great October are eternal and invincible.

The peace-loving policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government, the resolute, consistent defense of peace, the Soviet Union's official statement on renouncing the first use of nuclear weapons, other proposals aimed at averting nuclear catastrophe and the influence of the Soviet Union's achievements on events taking place in the world undermine the efforts of imperialist propaganda and any other propaganda misleading the peoples, and give a decisive answer to fabrications about the "Soviet threat." The world public and progressive and peace-loving forces all over the planet are stepping up their antiwar activity, recognizing the Soviet Union's vanguard and chief consolidating role in the cause of the triumph of the policy of peace and progress, cooperation and friendship between peoples in the world. The antiwar movement is constantly gaining new ground and is spreading all over the planet, directing its struggle quite definitely against the main enemy of peace -- imperialism.

The creation of a unified Soviet multinational state, the 60th anniversary of whose foundation is being celebrated this year, is a vivid example of socialism's superiority and an expression of the consistent implementation of the principles of proletarian internationalism and the people's cohesion on the basis of fraternal solidarity and cooperation, as well as the elimination of any kind of inequality between them.

Dear comrades,

The KKE, strictly following Marxist-Leninist principles and taking account of our country's specific features, makes creative use of the lessons of the October Revolution and the precious experience of building socialism in the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

With a profound sense of responsibility to the Greek people and the world revolutionary movement, it fights actively to rally all working people and all popular forces with a view to implementing real changes in Greece, to ensure Greece's independence and to make Greece a factor for peace and friendship between all peoples. The KKE, true to the principles of proletarian internationalism, makes every effort to strengthen the unity of the international revolutionary movement, the main force confronting imperialism's aggressive policy.

Long live the inexhaustible, creative strength of the Great October Socialist Revolution!

[Signed] The KKE Central Committee

Turkey's Evren

PM121435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 82 p 5

[Text] To Mr L.I. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution, on behalf of the Turkish nation and on my own behalf I send Your Excellency and, through you, the peoples of the Soviet Union my congratulations and best wishes. In this connection I would like to express confidence that relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation between Turkey and the Soviet Union will continue to develop for the sake of our countries and world peace.

[Signed] Army General Kenan Evren, head of state of the Republic of Turkey

Ethiopia's Mengistu

PM121621 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 82 p 4

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet:

In the name of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, the people and government of socialist Ethiopia and myself I express cordial congratulations and best wishes to you and through you to the CPSU Central Committee and the government and fraternal people of the USSR on the occasion of a festive event, the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. It is with a particular feeling of joy and satisfaction that we celebrate each year this great day, which opened a new, hopeful prospect for all mankind and especially the millions of oppressed people throughout the globe. The glorious achievements of the Communist Party, the government and the people of the Soviet Union during the past 65 years in the economic, social and political fields are vivid testimony to the wise and advanced leadership which has been carried out in your great country for what is now more than 6 decades. The contribution which the Soviet Union has made and continues to make to the cause of peace throughout the world, disarmament and international detente as a whole is of tremendous importance. It is precisely for this reason that the Soviet Union has won today the respect and admiration of all the peace-loving peoples throughout the world.

In connection with this joyous event, it also gives me pleasure to celebrate the constantly developing and deepening relations of friendship and solidarity between our fraternal countries. My recent state visit to your great country, the useful and fruitful exchange of views which we carried out gave an extra boost to the strengthening of the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia. I also take this opportunity to express my best wishes for your personal well-being and for prosperity and progress to the friendly people of the Soviet Union.

[Signed] Haile Mariam Mengistu, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia.

Sao Tome and Principe

LD092150 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 9 Nov 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpt] On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, a telegram has arrived for Leonid Ilich Brezhnev from Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe, president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

Angola's Dos Santos

AB101342 Luanda ANGOP in French 1130 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Luanda, 10 Nov (ANGOP) -- Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the chairman of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, has sent a message of congratulations to his Soviet counterpart, Leonid Brezhnev, on the occasion of the celebration of the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution.

In the message, the Angolan head of state emphasized that the victory of the October Revolution and the establishment of the first socialist state has definitely changed internationally the relationship between forces to the advantage of socialism thus, for the first time, bringing about the fall of colonial empire and the neocolonial system of imperialism and gave birth to the founding of new sovereign, independent and progressive states.

However, the message continues, with its efforts to impede the struggles of peoples for liberty, justice and social progress never hesitating to interfere in the internal affairs of independent states -- an act that constitutes a flagrant violation of the most fundamental rules of international rights. [sentence as received]

In his message, the Angolan president also underscored the Soviet Union's role in the liberation of peoples and the maintenance of peace thanks to its effective policy of assistance and support for all those who struggle against colonialism, imperialism, Zionism, apartheid and the arms race.

The Angolan head of state then reiterated the militan solidarity of the Angolan people, the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and the Government of the People's Republic of Angola for the Soviet people, the CPSU and the government in their common struggle against imperialism, and apartheid and for the liberty and dignity of people, disarmament, peace, progress and socialism.

Jose Eduardo dos Santos exalted the great successes achieved by the Soviet people in the consolidation and the development of the bases for socialism and communism -- the fruit of the devotion, and the selflessness of the working masses of the USSR and of the correct implementation of the Leninist policy of economic and social development which has given impulse to the development of productive forces and to the consequent transformation of the Soviet Union, hitherto backward, into an advance industrial power.

Libya's Jallud

PM121601 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 3

[Text] To esteemed Mr Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers:

It gives me great pleasure to send to you on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution cordial congratulations and best wishes for health and happiness and also new successes and prosperity to the friendly people of the Soviet Union.

[Signed] Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, member of the revolutionary leadership

DELEGATION LEADERS ATTEND KREMLIN RECEPTION

LD151526 Moscow TASS in English 1516 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 15 TASS -- The heads of the foreign delegations, who came for the funeral of L.I. Brezhnev, had a meeting with the Soviet leaders in the Kremlin today. They expressed deep condolences to General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR N.A. Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR A.A. Gromyko, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet V.V. Kuznetsov.

The Soviet leaders expressed profound gratitude to all heads of the foreign delegations, who came to Moscow to pay tribute to the memory of L.I. Brezhnev, the outstanding leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, the man who devoted all his life to the cause of peace and international security.

Condolences were expressed by:

T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria; Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee; E. Honecker, general secretary of the SUPG [SED] Central Committee, chairman of the State Council of the GDR; W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, chairman of Poland's Council of Ministers; N. Ceaucescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania· G. Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of Czechoslovakia; F. Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba; Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of Mongolia; Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the CPV [Communist Party of Vietnam] Central Committee, chairman of the State Council of the SRV; Souphanouvong, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, president of Laos; Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, Chairman of the State Council of the PRK [People's Republic of Kampuchea]; Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea, vice president of the KPDR [Democratic People's Republic of Korea];

Huang Hua, special envoy of the PRC, member of the State Council and foreign minister; P. Stambolic, chairman of the SFRY Presidium; 'A.N. Muhammad, general secretary of the YSP [Yemeni Socialist Party] Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister of the PDRY; J.E. dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Workers' Party and president of the PRA [People's Republic of Angola]; Samora M. Machel, chairman of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party and president of the PRM [People's Republic of Mozambique]; B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council; Daniel Ortega Saaverda, member of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and coordinator of the Steering Council of the National Reconstruction Government (Nicaragua); Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and chairman of the Commission for Organising the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE).

General Secretary of the French Communist Party Georges Marchais; General Secretary of the Communist Party of the United States Gus Hall; Chairman of the German Communist Party Herbert Mies; General Secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party Alvaro Cunhal; General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party Enrico Berlinguer;

General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece Kharilaos Florakis; General Secretary of the Communist Party of Chile Luis Corvalan; First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay Rodney Arismendi; Chairman of the Communist Party of Austria Franz Muhri; General Secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain Gordan McLennan; General Secretary of the Communist Party of Ireland Michael O'Riordan.

W. Kashtan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Canada; L. van Geyt, chairman of the Communist Party of Belgium; J. Kajanoja, chairman of the Communist Party of Finland; A. Magnin, general secretary of the Swiss Party of Labour; H. Schmitt, chairman of the Socialist Unity Party -- West Berlin; J. Jensen, chairman of the Communist Party of Denmark; H. Kleven, chairman of the Communist Party of Norway; R. Hagel, chairman of the Board of the Workers' Party -- Communists of Sweden; R. Urbany, chairman of the Communist Party of Luxembourg; E. Gasperoni, chairman of the San Marino Communist Party; G. Hawi, general secretary of the Lebanese Communist Party; M. Wilner, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel; J. Kolle Cueto, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bolivia; R. Padilla, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Honduras;

General Secretary of the Party of Progress and Socialism of Morocco 'Ali Yata; General Secretary of the Communist Party of Malta Anthony Vassalo; General Secretary of the Central Committee of the United Party of Haitian Communists R. Theodore; General Secretary of the South African Communist Party M. Mabhida; General Secretary of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana C. Jagan; First Secretary of the Tunisian Communist Party M. Harmel; General Secretary of the Dominican Communist Party Narciso Isa Conde; ASRP [Arab Socialist Renaissance Party] General Secretary and SAR [Syrian Arab Republic] President H. al-Asad; Chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour and President of the People's Republic of the Congo D. Sassou-Nguesso; General Secretary of the Democratic Union of the Mali People and President of Mali M. Traore; General Secretary of the United National Independence Party of Zambia H. Mulemba;

Permanent Secretary of the Central Committee of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC) Vasco Cabral; member of the Political Commission of the National Council of the African Party for the Independence of the Cape Verde Islands (PAICV) and President of the National People's Assembly Abilio Duarte; general secretary of the National Progressive Unionist Party (Uprona), Chairman of the National Assembly of Burundi Emile Mworoha; General Secretary of the National Progressive (left) Party of Egypt Khalid Muhyi ad-Din; President of the African National Congress of South Africa Oliver Tambo; president of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), Namibia, Sam Nujoma; Secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India Narayana Kalyana Krishnan; member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Syrian Communist Party Daniel Na'mah.

Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bangladesh Manzural Ashan Khan; Deputy General Secretary of the Communist Party of Spain Jaeme Ballesteros Pulido; member of the Executive Committee of the party Central Committee Francisco Romero Marin; member of the Executive Committee of the Board of the Left Party -- Communists of Sweden Bo Hammar; member of the Executive Committee and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Colombian Communist Party Manuel Cepeda; member of the Political Commission of the Central Committee of the Paraguayan Communist Party Antonio Maidana; member of the Political Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of El Salvador Mario Rolando Aguinada Carranza; Deputy General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Egyptian Communist Party Michel Kamel; member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Palestinian Communist Party N. al-Ashhab; Chairman of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan Matsuhiro Kaneko; Chairman of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of Japan Ichio Asukata; member of the Political Bureau of the Martinique Communist Party Philibert Duffal;

Member of the Executive Committee of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party F. Gomez Real; member of the National Liberation Steering Committee of Bahrain A. Mahmud; Chairman of the Military Committee of the Development of Madagascar E. Babeony; member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party - the state of Guinea and Prime Minister L. Lansana Beavogui; member of the Political Bureau of the National Liberation Front party of Algeria and leader of the Permanent Secretariat of the NLF [National Liberation Front] Central Committee M.C. Messaadia; member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin and First Deputy Chairman of the National Revolutionary Assembly R. Vilon Guezo; member of the Steering Council of the National Congress of Sierra Leone and First Vice-President S.I. Korama;

Indian Prime Minister I. Gandhi; former General Governor of Australia Z. Cowen; Austrian President R. Kirchschlaeger; Argentinian Defence Minister J.M. Vivot; Belgian Prime Minister W. Martens; personal envoy of Pope John Paul II J.B. Marini-Bettolo;

Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of Britain F. Pym; Minister of Foreign Affairs of Venezuela J. Zambrano Velasco; Vice-President of Guyana B. Ramsaroop; Federal President of the FRG K. Carstens; Vice-Chancellor and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the FRG H.-D. Genscher; Governor General of Grenada P. Scoon; Prime Minister of Greece A. Papandreou; Prince of Denmark Henrik; President of Zimbabwe Canaan Banana; Assistant to the President of Egypt Mamduh Salim; Vice-President of Indonesia A. Malik; Prime Minister of Jordan M. Badran; Vice-President of Iraq T. Ma'ruf; President of Ireland P. Hillery; Minister of Foreign Affairs of Spain J.P. Perez-Llorca; President of the Senate of Italy A. Fanfani; President of the Yemen Arab Republic 'A.'A. Salih; Prime Minister of Canada P.E. Trudeau; Minister of Foreign Affairs of Kenya R. Ouko; President of Cyprus S. Kiprianou; Minister of State for Affairs of the Council of Ministers of Kuwait 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn; Deputy Prime Minister of Lesotho C. Senhonyo; [Moscow TASS in English at 1727 GMT on 15 November carries a corrected version of this item which adds the following name after the deputy prime minister of Lesotho: "Minister of Economics, Trade and Tourism of Lebanon I. Halauvi;"] member of the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah 'A.S. Jallud.

C. Flesch, deputy chairman of the Government of Luxembourg, minister of foreign affairs; President A. Barbara of Malta; Sidi Mohamed, crown prince of Morocco; M. Gonzalez Avelar, chairman of the Grand Commission of the Senate of the National Congress of Mexico; M.A. Djermakoye, chairman of the National Commission for the Creation of a Society of Development [of Niger]; A. Ekwueme, vice president of Nigeria; G. Van Aardenne, deputy prime minister of the Netherlands; Harald, heir to the throne of Norway; President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan; V. Futscher Pereira, minister of foreign affairs of Portugal; M. Gibbi and L. Barulli, captains-regents of San Marino; U.S. Vice President George Bush and Secretary of State George Shultz; A. Jumbe, vice president of Tanzania; B. Ulusu, prime minister of Turkey; P. Muwanga, vice president of Uganda; I. Marcos, minister of ecology and settlements of the Philippines, chief governor of Greater Manila.

President M. Koivisto of Finland; Prime Minister P. Mauroy of France; Vice-President P. Aubert of Switzerland; Prince Bertil and Prime Minister Olof Palme of Sweden; Foreign Minister Shahul Hameed of Sri Lanka; Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki of Japan; Brazil's Ambassador to the USSR Sizinio Pontes Nogueira; Botswana's Ambassador S.A. Mpuchane; Burma's Ambassador U Kyaw Khin; Iceland's Ambassador Haraldur Kroyer; special envoy of the Iranian president Mir Salim; Cameroon's Agricultural Minister E. Eboua; Colombia's Ambassador C. Samper; United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar; UNESCO First Deputy Director-General Bekri; Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

COMPARISON OF SPEECHES AT BREZHNEV'S FUNERAL

Andropov Speech

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 16 November in its First Edition publishes on page 1 Yu.V Andropov's opening speech at L.I. Brezhnev's funeral. It has been compared to the Moscow Domestic Service version published on pages P 9-10 in the 15 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and the following variation has been noted:

Page P 9, paragraph 5, from the end of line 4, PRAVDA reads: ... energies to the cause of socialism -- a society of freedom.... (deleting words "building a society of developed")

Ustinov Eulogy

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 16 November in its First Edition publishes on page 2 D.F. Ustinov's speech at L.I. Brezhnev's funeral under the general headline "Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's Funeral." It has been compared to the Moscow Domestic Service version published on pages P 11-12 of the 15 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and the following variations have been noted:

Page P 11, paragraph 2, from end of line 1, PRAVDA reads: ...Our comrade and combat friend.... (substituting "comrade and combat friend" for "friend and comrade-in-arms")

Page P 11, paragraph 4, line 2, PRAVDA reads: ...architect of relaxation of tension... (substituting "relaxation of tension" for "detente")

Page P 11, paragraph 6, line 4, PRAVDA reads: ...effort and energy to work [rabotam] on the development of.... (supplying vernacular and "work on")

Page P 11, paragraph 7, line 4, PRAVDA reads: ...up-to-date military equipment and maintaining.... (substituting "military equipment" for "weaponry")

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL ON BREZHNEV'S LIFE, DEATH

OW151536 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Steadfast Unity of Party and People"]

[Text] Grievous news has shocked mankind with profound pain. The heart of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has stopped beating.

Teletype machines are bringing sorrowful telegrams of grief and condolences from all corners of the world. Endless streams of people traverse all of Moscow to the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions, which is bedecked in funeral array.

The country is saying farewell to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

A leader whose personality and actions were uncommonly enormous, a man with a big soul, lofty moral qualities, fairness, wisdom, charm, well-wishing, sympathetic and who was profoundly humane has left us. The whole world knew Leonid Ilich as the wise leader of the CPSU and the Soviet state and as a major political and state figure of our time, a prominent fighter for the ideals of peace, freedom, social progress and happiness of all working people on earth.

Our homeland has lost its favorite son. Its history, the history of its heroic achievements and successes, has become a part of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's biography. The best pages of Leonid Ilich's books are filled with boundless love for his homeland. He saw the whole meaning of his great and glorious life in selflessly serving it and consolidating its prosperity and might.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev led our homeland along the path of communism under the banner of the party of Lenin. Until his dying day he reliably held and carried high our party's banner over the planet. With such passion and highmindedness he upheld the truth of the party, giving it all his energy, knowledge and talent. Through personal example Leonid Ilich affirmed the Leninist style in the work of the party, its unbreakable ties with the masses, and its prestige.

He wisely headed the activities of its militant headquarters -- the CPSU Central Committee. He demonstrated an example of lofty communist conviction, efficiency and adherence to Leninist norms of party life. He taught us to foster in ourselves the will and ability to build communism.

A member of the Leninist Communist Party for more than 50 years, including 18 years in the post of the party leader, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev made a great contribution to making it even more monolithic and to enhancing the political, social, economic and defense might of the Soviet Union. He played an exceptionally great role in strengthening peace and international security. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's name, which is inseparably associated with the greatest accomplishments in the life of our country, among them industrialization, the collectivization of agriculture, the historic victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, the postwar rehabilitation of the national economy of our homeland, space exploration and all the achievements in the development of the economy, science and culture of the Soviet state has been entered forever in the history of the CPSU and our great homeland.

Leonid Ilich's life was a day-to-day achievement. It was inseparable from the Soviet state. The brightest achievements of the land of the soviets in consolidating and improving socialist democracy and the principles of the sovereignty of the people are connected with the name of Leonid Ilich. Time can never erase from the memory of the people Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's outstanding services in the work of elaborating the most democratic constitution of the world's first state of all the people and strengthening the fraternal friendship of the peoples of our multinational homeland.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was known and loved in all countries and on all continents. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev won the eternal love of the Soviet people. While his heart was beating, Leonid Ilich's thoughts and deeds were entirely subordinate to the interests of the working people. He always treated them with unfailing respect, sensitivity and attention. Vital and inseparable ties always connected him with the masses of the working people. He always valued humaneness. He was able to believe in and trust people.

"There are two things which have been and always will be closest to my heart, have always been and always will be the main subject of my concerns," said Leonid Ilich. "These are bread for the people and the country's security." A wonderful epigraph to the wonderful life of a man who warmly loved his people and who will remain forever in their hearts.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev began and ended every working day of his life with concern about every household and every Soviet family. He was concerned in a Leninist way of improving their work conditions, everyday life and relaxation. His name and deeds are dear to every citizen of the great land of the soviets. He was everywhere received as a friend [kak svoy], a close and dear person. Thus, every Soviet person perceives the grief which has overtaken the country as his own personal one.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev is no longer with us. However, he has not left our lives and the memories of Soviet people. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev will remain for us an example of selfless service to the party, the Soviet people and the homeland of October. His deeds and striking image will always be the bright guiding star in our daily labor for the glory of our homeland.

Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov was unanimously elected general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee at the special CPSU Central Commiteee plenum. Yuriy Vladimirovich is well known to the party and country as a selfless Communist devoted to the Leninist party cause and as the closest companion [blizhayshiy soratnik] of Leonid Brezhnev. Leonid Ilich highly assessed his Marxist-Leninist conviction, partymindedness, broadmindness and his outstanding practical and human qualities.

Great is our sorrow. Heavy is the loss we have endured. "In this situation," Comrade Yu.AV. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee said at the special CPSU Central Committee plenum, "it is the duty of every one of us to close our ranks even tighter, to rally more strongly around the party's Central Committee, and to do one's utmost in one's post and one's life for the good of the Soviet people, for strengthening peace and for the triumph of communism."

Our country is filled with grief at this time. It is bidding farewell to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on his last journey. His life and activities will always be an inspiring example of faithful service to the Communist Party and the Soviet people.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers are certain that Communists and all Soviet people will display a high level of conscientiousness and organization and by their selfless creative labor guided by the party of Lenin ensure fulfillment of communist construction plans and the further prosperity of our socialist homeland.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev is leaving us a precious inheritance. Our 18-million-strong party is united and close-knit. The steadfast unity of the party and the people was and remains the source of the invincible strength of Soviet society. The CPSU sacredly values the faith of the working people and constantly strengthens its ties with the masses. The people are convinced in practice that our party will remain equal to its historic mission whatever the turn of events, whatever the test. The domestic and foreign policies of the CPSU, elaborated under the leadership of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, will further be pursued consistently and purposefully.

MIKHAIL ALEKSEYEV WRITES BREZHNEV TRIBUTE

PM151515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Nov 82 p 2

[Mikhail Alekseyev article: "Loyal Son of the Party and People"]

[Text] Moscow -- The destiny of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, whose career is inseparable from the destinies of our motherland at all the decisive and, for the most part, abrupt turning points in history, is splendid and to the highest degree instructive. The first 5-year plans, when the buttresses supporting the socialist state were created; the war on a scale without precedent or parallel, when the question "to be or not to be" was resolved; the rebirth and restoration of the country's economy, ravaged by that war; the heroic virgin lands epic, the implementation of the party's economic and sociopolitical strategy at the stage of developed socialism and its course of improving the people's well-being and further strengthening our country's economic and defense might -- these are the fronts on which battles were launched.

In all these battles Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was to be found -- to use military terminology -- at the front, in the front ranks. He did not simply take part, like all Soviet people; he was obliged, by virtue of the Communist's supreme duty and by the party's will, to lead the masses, the people in his wake. He did this not episodically, but from day to day, from year to year, from decade to decade. Does our history, in those chapters which I have listed, contain even a single page not bearing the name of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev? No such page exists!

I take up once again his books "The Virgin Lands," "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth," Reminiscences...." They contain the living breath of life, the voice of time -- of a very difficult and very happy time. I would like to recall these words from "The Virgin Lands": "For that matter, we talked about planning human happiness." That was said about the impressive battle for the virgin lands' grain -- a battle in which Leonid Ilich was in the front line. But could not those really weighty, all-embracing words be repeated about any matter which the party entrusted to its son, its loyal soldier? The man under whose leadership the battle for grain was won could not but wage with the same passion and energy the battle for everything associated with human happiness!

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, I repeat, was a true son of the party, a loyal continuer of Lenin's cause. The supreme aim and meaning of all the party's activity lies in service to the working people. That is why Leonid Ilich's life and activity will always be an inspiring example of loyal service to the Communist Party and the Soviet people.

If we did not know that many glorious chapters in the heroic days of war and equally glorious, arduous days and years of restoration of what was destroyed by the war, of healing the seemingly incurable wounds on the body of our beautiful native land, were associated with this man's name; if we did not know that this man was at the center of the battle for a major grain harvest in the virgin lands; if we did not know all this and the many other great deeds associated with his name, but knew only that he was the great warrior of peace, that he fought like nobody else on our planet for man's most sacred right on earth -- the right to life, the sacred right of not one, not tens, not hundreds or thousands, but billions of human beings -- that alone would be enough for the name of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to join the ranks of the most remarkable, most beloved names of our fatherland's sons and major figures on a world scale. Nobody can have any doubt that the party, expressing the Soviet people's will, will continue to steadily implement the Peace Program in order to avert from mankind the threat of nuclear war.

There is no denying that the people's grief is great. The news of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's death caused acute pain in all corners of the earth, on all continents, because his ideas, thoughts, concerns and struggle were for the sake of all that exists on earth -- thoughts of the salvation of human civilization.

We literary men are deeply saddened that we will never again hear his living voice, will have no more meetings with him -- and he loved to meet with us, to advise us and consult with us -- Leonid Ilich knew very well how to do that! In all his reports at party congresses we found many warm, wise words addressed to the creative intelligentsia -- how could we forget!

In this hour of grief I would like to address directly the Leninist party and its Central Committee, which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev headed for 18 years:

"We have always been with you and will remain with you in all your thoughts and deeds, our own party! Soviet literature has been and will always be your loyal helper!"

We will channel our grief and sorrow into rallying our ranks still more closely and developing still more deeply and acutely a sense of responsibility to time, to the party, to the people.

DELEGATIONS TO BREZHNEV FUNERAL BEGIN DEPARTING

GDR, Poland, Romania, CSSR

LD151502 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] The party and state delegations from the GDR, led by General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the country's State Council Erich Honecker; the Polish People's Republic, led by first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and Chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers Wojciech Jaruzelski; the Socialist Republic of Romania, led by General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the country Nicolae Ceausescu; the CSSR, led by General Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and President of the country Gustav Husak, have left Moscow. They came to attend the funeral of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

The delegations were seen off by members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo Comrades Gorbachev, Grishin, Kunayev and Ustinov; deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers Comrades Dymshits, Kostandov, Marchuk and Talyzin; first deputy chief of a department of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Rakhmanin; deputy chiefs of departments of the CPSU Central Committee Comrades Kiselev and Shakhnazarov; and other officials.

Moscow TV Report

LD152308 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Nov 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The delegations of Belgium, the Vatican, Britain, Venezuala, the FRG, Denmark, Sweden, India, Jordan, Italy, the Yemeni Arab Republic, Cyprus, Kuwait, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Morocco, Nigeria, the Netherlands, Norway, the United States, Finland, France, Sri Lanka have left Moscow. Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, and Bekri, first deputy director general of UNESCO, have also left Moscow.

MOURNING CEREMONIES IN OTHER COUNTRIES NOTED

OW160820 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Nov 82 Second Edition p 3

[TASS 15 November roundup: "Lenin's Banner Is in Safe Hands"; first three paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] Millions of people on all continents have paid homage to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev -- outstanding leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, most prominent figure in the international communist and workers movement and tireless fighter for peace and the peoples' friendship. In the socialist community countries and other states mourning ceremonies and gatherings have been held in memory of L.I. Brezhnev.

Radio and television in the fraternal socialist countries and TV companies from other foreign states carried live broadcasts of the funeral ceremony in Moscow's Red Square. World news agencies relayed from Moscow the speeches by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, at the Red Square funeral ceremony.

Foreign mass media point out that, as the CPSU Central Committee general secretary stressed in his speech at the ceremony, the CPSU and its Central Committee are declaring their determination to implement firmly and consistently the strategic line in domestic and foreign policy which was elaborated under Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's salutary influence.

A mourning ceremony was held in Hanoi in which Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnam Workers Party Central Committee, and other SRV leaders and representatives of the Vietnam capital's working people took part. In Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, said in a speech at the ceremony, the CPSU, the Soviet state and the Soviet people have lost a great leader, the Communist and workers movement, the national liberation movements and the peoples of the world have lost an outstanding politician and a tireless fighter for peace and international cooperation, and the Vietnam Communist Party and the Vietnamese people have lost a comrade and a great friend. True to President Ho Chi Minh's behests, our party and our people will devote all their strength to consolidating the inviolable and everlasting friendship and revolutionary solidarity between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, considering this both their duty and a matter of honor.

A mourning ceremony in Bucharest was addressed by G. Radulescu, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and deputy chairman of the Romanian State Council. He expressed the Romanian people's profound grief at the heavy loss sustained by the CPSU and the Soviet people, describing L.I. Brezhnev as an outstanding figure in the international communist and workers movement, a resolute fighter against imperialism and for freedom and social progress, and a great friend of the Romanian people.

Rallying even more closely around the CPSU, its Leninist Central Committee and its collective leadership, Hungary's MTI news agency observes, Soviet people are declaring over and over their complete support for the Communist Party's policy and their boundless trust in it and expressing firm confidence that the CPSU Central Committee will continue steadfastly implementing the 26th party congress decisions and the Soviet people's will.

Poland's PAP reports: The Soviet Union, as the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee stressed in his speech in Moscow, will do everything to further strengthen the cohesion of the great community of socialist states and the unity of the ranks of all the world's Communists in the struggle for the common aims and ideals. The Soviet Union will maintain and develop solidarity and cooperation with the countries that have liberated themselves from colonial oppression and with the peoples' struggle for national independence and social progress. It will always be dedicated to the cause of the struggle for peace and for the relaxation of international tension.

With the death of L.I. Brezhnev, the world's progressive public has suffered a great loss, Cynthia Roberts, secretary of the Labor Party Members for Peace organization, declared in London. The Soviet leader based his entire activity on Leninist principles. To ensure lasting peace and struggle against the arms race for the sake of a happy future for the new generation was the meaning of his life. The present international situation is characterized by instability and tension. Imperialist forces in the United States, Britain and the other NATO countries are building up preparations for war and are trying to dictate terms to other peoples from a position of strength. Under these conditions the role and significance of the consistent peace-loving policy pursued by the USSR are especially great.

Real, tangible progress in strengthening the Soviet Union's economic and political might was achieved under the leadership of L.I. Brezhnev, W. Fulbright, the prominent U.S. politician and former chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, told a TASS correspondent.

As I remember meetings with L.I. Brezhnev now, I would like to note that he was a man sincerely dedicated to the cause of preventing war and preserving peace for all people on the planet. He was a convinced, vigorous advocate of slowing and ending the arms race and ensuring peaceful coexistence between states with different political systems. Among the important achievements that became possible thanks to L.I. Brezhnev's vigorous activity, I would particularly mention the formulation and signing of the Soviet-American SALT I and SALT II treaties. L.I. Brezhnev, W. Fulbright said in conclusion, made considerable efforts to normalize and improve Soviet-American relations. I hope that his noble work in this field will be of great benefit to our countries' peoples.

In their reports from Moscow the leading American television companies ABC, NBC and CBS note that thousands of Soviet citizens assembled on Red Square to pay a tribute of respect to L.I. Brezhnev -- the outstanding statesman and politician of our time.

WORLD LEADERS' CONDOLENCES, STATEMENTS REPORTED

Reagan, Harriman

LD132008 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 13 Nov 82

[From the Vremya newscasts; report by unidentified correspondent in Washington]

[Text] The state flag of the Soviet Union is flying at half mast over the Soviet Embassy in Washington. Visitors to the Soviet Embassy include representatives of American public organizations, diplomats of foreign embassies accredited in Washington, as well as many American citizens, for whom the name of Leonid Ilich Brezhnez is inextricably linked with the struggle for peace, for the relaxation of international tension and for the creation of normal, constructive bilateral relations.

The number of signatures in the book of condolences is increasing. Today, President Reagan visited the Soviet Embassy in Washington. He made the following entry in the embassy's book of condolences on the occasion of the demise of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev:

I express my sympathy for President Brezhnev's family and the people of the Soviet Union. May our two peoples live together in peace on this planet.

Soviet Ambassador to the United States Anatoliy Dobrynin attended the mourning ceremony. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz also visited the Soviet Embassy.

All the American newspapers are giving the greatest prominence to reports of the mourning in Moscow. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's biography is given in detail.

Eminent American politician Averell Harriman, who met Leonid Ilich Brezhnev several times, said:

[Begin Harriman recording in English with superimposed Russian translation] I feel Leonid Brezhnev was a very significant leader primarily because he wanted to avoid war. He was an outstanding political figure, who constantly endeavored to preserve peace on our planet. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev himself participated in World War II. He did not want the Soviet people to again experience the horrors and suffering of such a disaster as war. The aim of his life was to create a world free from the threat of military conflict. I regret his death very much.

I feel that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was always in favor of the development of all-round normal relations between the Soviet Union and the United States.

The significance of his efforts in this area was very great. I grieve deeply over the demise of President Brezhnev, and now it is essential to keep up efforts to normalize relations between our countries, to try to develop bilateral trade so that the Soviet and American peoples may get to know each other. The Soviet people do not want war. The American people do not want war. The way to avoid war lies through strengthening Soviet-American relations, through negotiations on the limitation and cessation of the arms race. [end recording]

Former U.S. Envoy

LD122054 Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Washington November 12 TASS -- Leonid Ilich Brezhnev had made an enormous contribution to stronger world peace. In his high post as a statesman he was doing everything possible to ensure international stability and improve Soviet-American relations. The death of a leader with such international prestige and experience is a loss not only to the Soviet Union but also to all the international community, said George Kennan, a prominent American politician, former U.S. ambassador to the USSR.

Even those who do not agree with Soviet policy, he said, could not but admire the persistence with which L.I. Brezhnev pursued this policy and could not but admire his contribution to ensuring the stability of international life in the present troubled times.

L.I. Brezhnev who knew the horrors of war from his own experience was aware of the great danger and utter senselessness of war under present-day conditions, Kennan said. He was a wise leader who strove to avert war and to preserve peace. I personally, Kennan said, was impressed by the speeches in which the Soviet leader showed the dangerousness of the further production and stockpiling of nuclear weapons as well as the Soviet Union's pledge, announced by him, not to make first use of nuclear weapons. The Soviet initiatives, Iennan said, undoubtedly did and will do a lot of good to all mankind.

L.I. Brezhnev, the former ambassador of the USA in the Soviet Union said in conclusion, has done a great deal for improving Soviet-American relations and for achieving mutual understanding between the Soviet and American peoples (Kennan's statement was retranslated from Russian).

PRC People's Congress

LD131558 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] In a talk with the Soviet ambassador to the PRC, Vice Chairman of the PRC National People's Congress Standing Committee Ulanhu expressed profound condolences on the occasion of the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Traditional friendship exists between the Chinese and Soviet peoples, he said, and we hope that the peoples of the two countries will live in friendship and harmony and that relations between our countries will gradually become normal.

PRC Friendship Societies

LD141521 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 14 Nov 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Society, in a message sent to the Union of Soviet Societies Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese

Friendship Society, express their profound condolences. The message stresses that the Chinese people always value the traditional friendship with the Soviet people and hope that the friendship between the peoples of both countries will continue to strengthen and develop in an uninterrupted manner.

SRV Government

OW121539 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1102 GMT 12 Nov 82

[12 November condolence message from the VCP Central Committee and the SRV's Council of State and Council of Ministers to the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR's Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers]

[Text] Hanoi 12 November 1982

Respectfully to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, Moscow.

The VCP [Vietnam Communist Party] Central Committee, the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the SRV and all the people of Vietnam are extremely sorrowful to learn that Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has passed away.

The passing away of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev is an extremely great loss not only to the CPSU and the Soviet state and people, but also to the international communist and workers' movements and to all of progressive mankind. An eminent leader of the Soviet Communist Party and state, Comrade Brezhnev lived a glorious life for years and months replete with ordeals and difficulties during and after the great war for national defense of the Soviet people and wrote historic pages shining with military exploits in the defense of the fatherland and in the successful building of socialism in the land of the soviets.

A faithful and outstanding successor to the immortal cause of the great Vladimir Ilich Lenin and a leader of the glorious CPSU over the past nearly 20 years, Comrade Brezhnev led the Soviet people to successfully build developed socialism, constantly consolidating the Soviet Union's economic and national defense strength, opening up the road to communism and turning the Soviet Union into a solid and steady bastion of the world's peace and revolution.

The passing away of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev is, to the international communist and workers' movements and to the national liberation movement, a loss of a eminent activist who, together with the CPSU, constantly held high the banner of proletarian internationalism, greatly contributed to the solidarity of the countries in the socialist community and consolidated and strengthened the revolutionary forces of the era. The world's people have lost a fighter who steadfastly and untiringly struggled for international peace, security and cooperation.

The famous Peace Program for the 1980's and the important peace initiatives advanced recently by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev have encouraged and are encouraging all nations to successfully conduct the common struggle to safeguard world peace.

The glorious active life of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, an outstanding son of the Soviet people, is a wonderful example of revolutionary ethics, patriotism and noble internationalistic spirit of a communist fighter and genuine Marxist-Leninist who devoted all hs heart to his party and people and to the lofty and fine ideals of socialism and communism.

A close and greatest friend of the Vietnamese people, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev wholeheartedly and to the best of his ability supported their revolutionary undertaking and outstandingly contributed to consolidating and developing the great friendship, militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between the two communist parties and between the peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

Boundlessly mourning over and grateful to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, may we convey to the CPSU Central Committee, to the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers, to his family and to all the fraternal people of the Soviet Union, our deepest condolence.

The VCP and the Vietnamese people will try their best to cultivate Vietnamese-Soviet friendship and solidarity to keep it ever green and everlasting, considering it their obligation and the work of their conscience.

We are firmly convinced that the CPSU and the Soviet Government, as the worthy successors of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, will surely lead the Soviet people to successfully achieve the important resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress, guiding the Soviet people in vigorously advancing along the path of building material and technical bases of communism and worthily contributing to the cause of peace and revolution in the entire world.

[Signed] The VCP Central Committee, the SRV Council of State and the SRV Council of Ministers.

SRV Defense Minister, Others

OW131856 Hanoi VNA in English 1527 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 13 -- Defence Minister General Van Tien Dung has extended condolences to his Soviet counterpart, General D.F. Ustinov, on the demise of President Leonid Brezhnev.

In his message, General Van Tien Dung said that the Vietnamese people and armed forces were grateful to President Leonid Brezhnev for his "noble sentiments" and "devoted assistance" to their revolutionary cause.

The Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association sent a message of condolences to the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society, saying: "The Vietnamese people will always bear in mind the warm sentiments and great contributions of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev in supporting and assisting the Vietnamese revolution, as well as in constantly consolidating and developing the friendship, close, militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries."

Condolences were also expressed by the Hanoi Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Vietnam Women's Union, and the party committees, people's committees and mass organizations in the provinces of Dong Thap and Nghia Binh.

Indonesia's Suharto, Malik

BK121423 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] President Suharto and Vice President Adam Malik today extended condolences to the Soviet Union on the death of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

In his cable to the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Nikolay Tikhonov, the president, in the name of the Indonesian Government and people and on his own behalf, extended his profound condolence to the government and people of the USSR on the demise of President Brezhnev. President Suharto also extended his sympathy and condolence to Brezhnev's family.

Meanwhile, Vice President Adam Malik, in his cable to the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, also conveyed his condolence on the demise of the chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Philippines' Marcos

HK130007 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] President and Mrs Marcos and members of the Cabinet led the Filipino nation in expressing condolence to the people of the Soviet Union on the death of President Leonid Brezhnev. The first couple showed the way for other Philippine officials in personally bringing their condolence to the Soviet Embassy. They listed their names in an entry book. As a sign of their mourning, President Marcos wore a black armband around his left sleeve and the first lady wore a black dress. Soviet Ambassador Sholmov handed the president a book authored by Brezhnev with Brezhnev's own handwritten dedication to the president. President Marcos said the death of President Brezhnev left a vacuum in the international scene.

Malaysian Leaders

BK121219 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] His Majesty the Yang Dipertuan Agung [paramount ruler] Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed and the minister of foreign affairs, Ian Sri Ghazali bin Shafie, have sent messages of condolences on the death of Leonid Brezhnev to the general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee.

His majesty's message was addressed to Mr Vasiliy Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, which was also headed by Mr Brezhnev.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir sent his message to the Soviet prime minister, Mr Nikolay Tikhonov, while Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie's message was addressed to his counterpart, Mr Andrey Gromyko.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir will sign the condolence book at the Soviet Embassy in Kuala Lumpur tomorrow.

Burmese President

BK121530 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Condolence message from U San Yu, president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, to V.V. Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium -- date not given]

[Text] I am deeply grieved to learn of the sudden demise of His Excellency Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU of the USSR.

In this hour of sadness, we share the sorrow of the Soviet people for their loss of a leader whose lifelong devotion and service to his country has won him the respect and love of the people. With his passing away, the world has also been deprived of an outstanding statesman, and the USSR has been deprived of a most distinguished leader.

On behalf of the government and people of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, allow me to convey our deep condolences to the government and people of the USSR and to the members of the bereaved family.

Australian Leaders

BK120911 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Australia has extended condolences to the Soviet Union on the death of President Brezhnev. The acting prime minister, Mr Anthony, said Mr Brezhnev had sought to promote the notion of detente in international cooperation, but the military strength of the Soviet Union had reached unprecedented levels under his leadership and given rise to serious tensions and uncertainty.

Mr Anthony said the ideal of communism had been lost and that he believed that Soviet communism was at its lowest ebb. He said Mr Brezhnev had failed to improve living standards during his 18 years in power in the Kremlin.

The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Street, said the way in which President Brezhnev's successors approach their responsibilities would have far reaching implications for mankind. He said President Brezhnev's death occurred at the time of strain in East-West relations and placed enormous responsibilities in the hands of those who were to succeed him.

Mongolian Leader

LD122122 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Statement by Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, secretary general of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium, in Ulaanbaatar, date unspecified; recorded in Russian]

[Text] All Mongolian working people have received with profound sorrow the news about the demise of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was an outstanding statesman and politician of our time. At the same time he was a simple and sympathetic man. He lived one life with his people. The aspirations and concerns of working people throughout the whole world were as his own.

The entire life of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev constitutes a convincing and inspiring example of boundless devotion to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and of selfless service for the cause of socialism and communism. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's services in the cause of an all-round strengthening of the internationalist ties of friendship and close cooperation that link the countries of socialist community, of consolidating the unity and cohesion of international communist and workers' movement are truly invaluable. Hero of the MPR, Hero of Labor of the MPR and honorary citizen of our country, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was a great friend of the Mongolian people. He made an enormous personal contribution to the cause of strengthening the friendship between our peoples.

The bright memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the faithful son of the Communist Party and the Soviet people, will live forever in the hearts of the Mongolian working people.

Jaruzelski, Jablonski

AU150951 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Nov 82 p 1

[Message of condolences from Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski and State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski to the USSR on the death of Leonid Brezhnev]

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, in Moscow:

In the name of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, the Military Council for National Salvation and the Polish nation, we convey to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, all Communists and the fraternal Soviet peoples, our expressions of deep sorrow and sympathy on the death of Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the USSR Defense Council.

Leonid Brezhnev, indefatigable continuer of the work of Lenin, made a great contribution to the development and implementation of the idea of Marxism-Leninism and devoted his life to the cause of Communist construction in the Soviet Union. He was an eminent activist in the international communist and workers' movement and an active spokesman for increasing the unity, strength and security of the fraternal countries in the socialist community and for consolidating its international position.

Leonid Brezhnev was a great contemporary head of state. His name is connected with a resolute battle for peace and for the security of nations over many years. His peace program and untiring efforts for the sake of social progress and cooperation between nations brought him universal respect and recognition by all people of good will all over the world.

His important role in the accomplishment of socialism's humanitarian mission -- protecting mankind from the threat of nuclear extermination -- will remain in the consciousness of nations. In consistently implementing the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence, he made a huge contribution to the work of the MBFR, which is to strengthen peace and is based on a permanent respect and recognition of the postwar frontiers in Europe.

The Polish nation and our party will forever retain in their memories the figure of Comrade Brezhnev as a participant in the battle for our country's liberation from under the yoke of fascism and as a great friend of Poland, which he knew and understood well and toward which he was warmhearted. He was an avid spokesman for the cause of fraternal friendship and alliance between our parties, states and peoples. We will unchangingly guard this alliance and friendship for the good of our joint cause of peace and socialism.

[Signed] Wojciech Jaruzelski, Henryk Jablonski, Warsaw, 11 November 1982

Castro Message

LD140054 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, continue to receive condolence telegrams on the occasion of the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Paying tribute and respect to the noble fighter for the cause of communism, for national independence, progress of mankind [word indistinct], says a telegram from Cuban leader Fidel Castro. The people and Communists of Cuba lower their banners before him whose personal contribution to the cause of strengthening the inviolable friendship between Cuba and the Soviet Union, whose continual concern for the Cuban revolution and the well-being of the Cuban people will remain forever in their memory.

Our country, the telegram says, again expresses its unshakable resolution to maintain and develop the friendly relations linking our countries.

Former Mexican President

LD141428 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1358 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] [Former] President Jose Lopez Portillo of the United States of Mexico notes that the death of such an outstanding statesman, who unswervingly waged a tireless and historic struggle for the noble cause of peace and the strengthening of the traditional relations of friendship uniting our peoples, is an irrevocable loss evoking feelings of great sorrow in all Mexicans.

Al-Qadhdhafi Message

LD122028 Tripoli JANA in English 1945 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Tripoli, Muharram 26, Nov 12, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY -- The leaders of the revolution sent a message of condolences to the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party on the death of the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev. It reads as follows:

I have received with great sorrow and grief the news of the death of the prominent Soviet leader Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. I would like to express to you, his family and the friendly Soviet people our deepest commiserations and those of the Libyan Arab people asking Almighty God to compensate the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics for the loss of one of its most prominent leaders who led his country wisely and faithfully throughout the past eighteen years during which he consumed all his efforts and energy to serve the USSR goals aimed at consolidating peace and achieving progress and prosperity.

The life of the late Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev was rich with a long list of exploits and humanitarian deeds whether on the Soviet, Arab or international levels. His era was characterized by more progress, prosperity and respect for the basic rights of the Soviet citizens and the persistent work towards the continuation of confidence between the Soviet peoples and all their various nations and beliefs.

The Soviet leader has contributed to the development and strengthening of friendship ties based on a mutual respect between the Arab nation and the Soviet people and establishing more profound understanding inside the USSR of the Arab causes and more support for the struggle of the Arab nation against colonialism, Zionism and imperialism.

The leader Brezhnev had an important and significant role in bolstering the friendship between the Libyan Arab people and the people of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics, that friendship which is considered a good example for relations among peoples.

The late president is considered one of the prominent Soviet leaders on the international arena as during his leadership, he tried with all means to consolidate world detente and achieve world peace and security to save humanity from mass destruction.

And finally, repeating our most sincere condolences, I would like you to convey our deepest grief and sorrow to the family of the deceased.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Syrian Ba'th Party

LD141112 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] A joint statement issued by the leadership of Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the National Progressive Front of Syria expresses profound sorrow and condolences in connection with the demise of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The statement says that Leonid Brezhnev's death is [illegible] great loss for all people who are fighting for people's freedom against imperialism. *

PDRY Foreign Minister

GF121208 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, sent a condolence cable to Andrey Gromyko, Politburo member and USSR foreign minister.

Egypt's Mubarak

NC122032 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1945 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Cairo, 12 Nov (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has sent the following cable of condolences to members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo on the death of President Leonid Brezhnev: Members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo: With great sorrow we received the news of President Leonid Brezhnev's death after an eventful life which he devoted to serving his homeland and people and to working for easing international tension and for sparing the world the calamities of a new world war.

Please accept my sincerest condolences and those of the Egyptian people extended to you and to the family of the noble deceased and wishing the new leadership success and progress and happiness to the Soviet people.

DFLP Leader

LD151948 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1730 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Nayif Hawatimah, general secretary of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], has sent a cable of condolences to the CPSU Central Committee on the death of Leonid Brezhnev. The cable reads:

In the name of the members of the DFLP we express our sincere condolences to the CPSU Central Committee and to all Soviet Communists and the friendly Soviet people on the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The Palestinian people will always be grateful to the son of the October homeland for the comprehensive international help of the Soviet Union to ensure for them their national rights -- foremost their right to return to their homeland -- to self-determination and to establish their independent state under the leaders of the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of our people.

The Palestinian people laud the proposals put forward by Leonid Brezhnev for the just settlement of the Middle East question [words indistinct], including the PLO in its capacity as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The Palestinian people and the Palestinian resistance movement will continue their struggle, by relying on the help of the Soviet Union, to (?realize) the proposals of Leonid Brezhnev with regard the Middle East and to ensure the rights of the Palestinian and all Arab peoples.

Independent Nasirite Group

NC141650 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1330 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Ibrahim Qulaylat, the chairman of the Command Council [of the Independent Nasirite Movement - Al-Murabitun] has addressed the following cable to the comrades and members of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, Secretariat and Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee:

The political, ideological and struggle bases between the Independent Nasirite Movement - Al-Murabitun and the Soviet Communist Party and state have reflected pain and sorrow at the loss of comrade struggler Leonid Brezhnev, who worked for the freedom of the peoples and for democracy in the world. We are confident that this method will continue under the leadership of Comrade Yuriy Andropov, the Soviet Communist Party and the state.

[Signed] Ibrahim Qulaylat, chairman of the Command Council of the Independent Nasirite Movement - Al-Murabitun.

Kuwaiti Amir

LD141244 Moscow TASS in English 0815 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 14 TASS -- A telegram expressing condolences on the death of Leonid Brezhnev has come in to the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet from Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, the amir of Kuwait. The telegram says, "With deep sorrow and grief I learned about the death of His Excellency President Leonid Brezhnev. His passing is a tremendous loss to the people and Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

"On behalf of the people and Government of Kuwait and in my own name I express heartfelt condolences to the friendly Soviet people, its government on the great bereavement -- the passing of one of the most outstanding figures of the contemporary world."

"Peace to his ashes."

Bahraini Amir

GF121726 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1355 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Manama, 12 Nov (WAKH) -- The Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah has sent a condolence cable to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the death of President Leonid Brezhnev.

The death of the Soviet president of a heart attack was announced yesterday morning.

UAE President

GF131118 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 13 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] The president, His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan, Al Nuhayyan, sent a cable of condolence, on behalf of the people and the Government of the UAE [United Arab Emirates], to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet on the death of President Leonid Brezhnev.

Afghan Party, State

LD111718 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Condolence message from the PDPA Central Committee, the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium and the DRA Council of Ministers, to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council Ministers on the death of L.I. Brezhnev]

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers:

Dear comrades, With sadness and profound sorrow we received the news of the sudden death of Leonid I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the pursuer of the great path of Lenin and the firm struggler for peace and prosperity for all mankind.

L.I. Brezhnev, as a true friend of Afghanistan, indefatigably looked after the consolidation and development of friendship and all-round cooperation between the Afghan and Soviet people. We always felt his great hearty warmth and his friendly interest concerning our country and revolution during our meetings with him.

L.I. Brezhnev, as a true internationalist, rendered outstanding services to the strengthening of revolutionary solidarity with great strength and energy.

The memory of these [word indistinct] of Leonid Brezhnev will never be forgotten and will eternally live in our hearts.

Dear comrades, accept our deepest condolences at this great loss for the CPSU and the Soviet people and all progressive mankind.

[Signed] The PDPR Central Committee, the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium, the DRA Council of Ministers

Pakistan's Ziaul Haq

BK111552 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has expressed condolences over the death of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

In a message to the presidium of the Soviet Union's Supreme Soviet, the president expressed his condolences on behalf of the people and Government of Pakistan, and on his own behalf, and said we are equal partners in your sorrow. He said the late president will be remembered as a great son of the Soviet Union who courageously endeavored during the darkest years of World War II to defend his country and who added a glorious chapter in the great struggle of the Soviet people in protecting independence and national sovereignty.

President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said Brezhnev led the Soviet Union for nearly two decades, and he dedicated all his expertise and capability to the service of his nation. The departed soul's name will surely be prominent in Soviet history. He said efforts by Brezhnev, as an international statesmen, in arms limitation have generated a ray of hope in the present era of tension and confrontation. The president said we equally share the Soviet people's grief caused by the irreparable loss due the death of their great leader. The president also expressed sympathy on behalf of the people and Government of Pakistan for Madame Brezhnev and other members of the bereaved family.

Gandhi Message

LD121606 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] The deep sympathy and condolences of the government and people of India to the people of the Soviet Union have been expressed in a telegram by Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India. The world has lost an outstanding statesman, the Soviet Union a great creator, and the people of India, a valued friend.

President Brezhnev's life was marked by unexampled devotion to the cause, selflessness and achievements. He directed the might and creative energy of the Soviet people to serving peace and solving the task of making our world a place where the peoples may live in friendship. His initiative in the name of detente enabled the international community to overcome many difficult situations. The course of history over the past 2 decades bears the imprint of his personality.

I had the honor, Indira Gandhi writes, to know President Brezhnev for many years. Under him, Indian-Soviet friendship and cooperation grew and entered the phase of maturity. He constantly showed understanding of our problems and was with us at the time we needed support. He was a strong personality, a wise and realistic man.

Bangladesh Leaders

BK111722 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Chief Martial law administrator Lt Gen H.M. Ershad has expressed deep condolences at the death of President Brezhnev. In a message of condolence to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, he said the news of the death of Brezhnev has been received in Bangladesh with profound sorrow. General Ershad said that during his long leadership Brezhnev undoubtedly influenced the course of development in the Soviet Union as well as in the outside world. He expressed sincere sympathy to the government and the people of the Soviet Union.

President Assanuddin Chowdhury in his message expressed deep sorrow at the passing of the Soviet leader.

Frelimo Leader

EA122200 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] We now read you a message addressed to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers:

Dear comrades, with deep sorrow and grief we learned of the death on 10 November of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, marshal of the Soviet Union, three times a Hero of the Soviet Union, Hero of labor, was a dear son of the Soviet people and an eminent leader of the international communist movement. He was a great friend and ally of our people, and one of the most outstanding statesmen of the contemporary revolutionary world.

Under Comrade Brezhnev's leadership, the USSR reached a phase of developed socialism and created the conditions for the transition to communism. He strengthened the fatherland's unity and developed its scientific, technical and cultural base. Besides his activities as leader, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev distinguished himself by his ability as a great theoretical and communist thinker, particularly when dealing with issues about the building of communism, the struggle for peace and internationalism. As a theoretical thinker and a leader forged in revolutionary practice, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was able to analyze and solve countless fundamental theoretical and practical issues concerning the transition of socialism and communism. He promoted scientific socialism, the legacy of the great masters -- Marx, Engels and Lenin.

Under Leonid Brezhnev's leadership the USSR strengthened its internationalist policy of peace, friendship and (?coexistence) with peoples for national and social liberation. Great victories in the national and anti-imperialist liberation struggle were won in africa, Asia and Latin America. The historic victories won in Mozambique, Angola, Guinea-Bissau, Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea and Nicaragua are evidence of the internationalist support given by the USSR to the liberation struggle of the peoples.

As well as strengthening the unity of the international movement, defense, consolidation and expansion of the socialist camp also constituted one of the main actions by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. At the same time Comrade Leonid Brezhnev promoted all-round action to preserve peace, that burning aspiration and the most precious desire of mankind. An admirer of our people, on several occasions he expressed his respect for and admiration of the courage and determination of the Mozambique people and their party, Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front].

In their grief the soviet People under the leadership of their Leninist party will draw inspiration and a stimulus to continue harder to make progress toward communism for peace, progress and solidarity among peoples. We wish to recall the courage, tenacity, genius and greatness of heart of this Communist. The Soviet people and the Communists of the world are honored by men like Leonid Brezhnev.

On behalf of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mozambique, on my own behalf, and on the behalf of the Mozambique people, I express to the Soviet people, the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers condolences and grief at the passing away of a metalworker, soldier, statesman, revolutionary, internationalist, Communist and distinguished Soviet and international leader, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Our solidarity will be with the family of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Glory to the memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The struggle continues.

[Signed] Samora Moises Machel, field marshal of the republic and president of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Repulic of Mozambique.

Angola's Dos Santos

AB131331 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Summary] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the chairman of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, has sent a message of condolence to the CPSU Central Committee following the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, chairman of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Soviet Union. In the message, the head of state stated:

"On behalf of the Angolan people, the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, the Government of the People's Republic of Angola and myself, I wish to express to the Soviet people, the CPSU Central Committee and the Government of the Soviet Union our profound condolence on the passing away of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev."

The head of state expressed his conviction that the Soviet people, inspired by the strength and the creative force of Lenin's party, will continue their heroic struggle against domination and imperialism. With his loss, the progressive world has lost a great friend of the underdeveloped and exploited peoples and one of the best fighters for peace and justice in the world.

"The Angolan head of state also mentioned the invaluable contributions made by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev -- including the various forms of support he accorded the international armed struggle carried out by our people under the banner of the MPLA-Labor Party -- toward the establishment of friendship and solidarity."

Congo's Sassou-Nguesso

AB140923 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Message by President Denis Sassou-Nguesso to the Soviet Government on the death of Leonid Brezhnev -- date not given]

[Text] It is with profound emotion that the Congolese people have learned of the brutal passing away of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. We are sad to hear of the death of the illustrious departed leader, a prestigious statesman, a great militant who througout his life worked toward peace and security in the world, for the liberation of people who are exploited and subjugated by imperialism as well as for the disappearance of the social inequalities which liberating socialism fights against.

The Congolese people pay particular homage to this great combatant of proletarian internationalism. He brought comfort and assistance to his people and to all peace- and freedom-loving people in the world. In this sad moment the entire Congolese people, rallying around their party, the government and myself, share your pains and we wish to renew to you the expression of our profound sympathy. Please, extend our heartfelt condolences to the people of the Soviet Union, the CPSU and the USSR Government as well as to the family of the late leader.

Uganda President

EA121642 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Excerpt] In a message of condolences to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, President Milton Obote praised President Leonid Brezhnev for his tireless efforts to promote peace and understanding in the world. On behalf of the government and the people of Uganda and on my own behalf, he said, I wish to convey our heartfelt condolences on the sad occasion of the death of President Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

President Brezhnev, together with his comrades, he added, directed the affairs of the Soviet Union for almost three [as heard] decades with outstanding ability and total dedication. In international affairs, the death of President Brezhnev has robbed the world of a distinguished statesman who worked tirelessly for the promotion of world peace and understanding. The president directed that the Uganda flag is to fly at half-mast from midnight last night until the burial.

Zimbabwe Leaders

MB121559 Harare Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] The president, Comrade Banana, and the prime minister have sent messages of condolence to the Soviet Union on the death of the late President Comrade Brezhnev, who died on Wednesday.

In his message, Comrade Banana described the Soviet leader as a man of outstanding devotion who was committed to peace and the freedom struggles throughout the world. The prime minister referred to Comrade Brezhnev as a great and beloved leader, who was an exemplary socialist.

Liberian Leader

AB121701 Monrovia Radio Elwa in English 1600 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Head of state and chairman of the People's Redemption Council, Commander in Chief [CIC] Samuel K. Doe has sent a message of condolence to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko for the death of the Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev. CIC Doe said the government of the People's Redemption Council and the people of Liberia join me in sending to you and through you to the government and people of the USSR our most profound condolences.

The message also said in the (?demise) of this great crusader of world peace and security, the world has sustained an irreparable loss. The message further said President Brezhnev will always be remembered for his untiring labor in the course of liberation of all peoples from oppression and elimination of racism and racial prejudice to maintenance of international peace and security to strengthening of the bonds of brotherhood with [words indistinct]. He said his life of dedication and service to the USSR and the world will remain a constant source of inspiration to all mankind.

Zaire Message

AB130949 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0734 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Kinshasa, 12 Nov (ASAP) -- On Friday citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, founding chairman of the MPR [Popular Movement of Revolution] and president of the republic, sent a message of condolence to Vasiliy Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on the death of Leonid Brezhnev. The message reads as follows:

"Mr First Deputy Chairman,

I learned with deep emotion the death, on 10 November 1982, of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

On behalf of the people of Zaire within the Popular Movement of Revolution and on my own behalf, I extend to the great Soviet people, their government and to the family of the deceased, my deepest sympathy.

Despite the difference that exists between Zaire and the USSR as regards sociopolitical options, my country has always recognized Mr Brezhnev as a man of working for the maintenance of world balance, an indispensable condition for lasting world peace.

I am convinced that relations of cooperation between Zaire and the USSR will be strengthened under his successors.

Please accept, Mr First Deputy Chairman, the assurance of my high consideration."

Malagasy Leader

MB121442 Antananarivo Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Message of condolences from President Didier Ratsiraka to V.V. Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium]

[Text] We have learned with great consternation the sad news of the death of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

On behalf of the Malagasy people, their revolutionary authority and on my own behalf, I express my sincerest condolences, and pray you to extend to the family of the illustrious deceased my deepest sympathy.

The great socialist revolution has lost one of its illustrious architects, and all peace-loving and progressive people painfully feel the death of this eminent personality (?of world renown).

We are sure that the Soviet people will be able to overcome this heavy loss and will be able to preserve the world of this valiant soldier of the revolution, this champion of detente and peace.

Highest regards.

Signed: Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

AFP: REPORTS OF PELSHE DEATH FORMALLY DENIED

NC161140 Paris AFP in English 1135 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, Nov 6 (AFP) -- The secretariat of Arvid Pelshe, member of the Soviet Communist Party Politbureau, today formally denied reports that the 83-year-old leader had died.

A member of the secretariat told AFP: "Arvid Pelshe is alive and in good health."

Rumours of the death of Mr Pelshe, the only Soviet leader who knew Lenin personally, have been rampant in Western circles in Moscow for the last few days.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL CITES UNITY OF PARTY, PEOPLE

OW152016 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 82 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The People and Party are United"]

[Text] Today the land of the soviets bids farewell to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, its faithful son, a fiery communist, a prominent revolutionary and fighter for peace, on his last journey.

Great is our sorrow, heavy our loss. There has been an endless human stream to the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions all these days. Words of farewell and sorrow resound in telegrams making their way to the capital from republics and oblasts, cities and rayons, from plants, mines and construction projects, from kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Millions of working people have participated in memorial meetings held throughout the country. Bitterly noting the pain and heaviness of the loss, doing justice to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, a man who gave his life wholeheartedly to the struggle for peace and communism and a major political and state figure of our time, Soviet people declare their boundless loyalty to Leninist ideals, the immortal cause of Great October and their fiery striving to rally even closer around their dear party and its militant headquarters -- the Central Committee.

"Soviet people," said Otar Lomidze, a melter foreman of the Rustavskiy metallurgical plant and hero of socialist labor, from the rostrum of a thousands-strong meeting, "see the CPSU as its tried and tested collective guide, and wise leader and organizer. Expressing deep sorrow in connection with the demise of the faithful son of our people, we declare our determination to give all our energies and knowledge to the cause of communist construction."

Today millions of citizens of the land of the soviets live and work with this thought. Our people have infinitely trusted and trust their communist party at all stages of revolutionary struggle and construction of a new world, its mighty collective wisdom and will. For there is no and has never been any other interests for the party than the interests of the people, concern for its welfare and happiness and peace on earth. For it is precisely communists who carry on their banners the great truth of the century, with all their thoughts and deeds affirming Lenin's words: "The party is the intellect, honor and conscience of our epoch."

To justify this trust means confidently, consistently and purposefully advancing by the Leninist course along the path of communist construction and striving for the further prosperity of our socialist homeland.

The steadfast unity of the party and the people is the source of the invincible strength of Soviet society. Our country's working people have more than once satisfied themselves that the Communist Party will remain equal to its historic mission whatever the turn of events, whatever the test. They support the domestic and foreign policies of the CPSU with all their hearts. The Soviet people greeted the announcement of the special CPSU Central Committee plenum, which affirmed continuity of the party course in solving tasks outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress of further strengthening the economic and defense might of our homeland, improving the welfare of the people and consolidating peace and security in the world.

We have, as Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted at the plenum, the strength which helped and is helping us at the most difficult moments and which permits us to solve the most complex tasks. This strength is the unity of our party ranks, the collective wisdom of the party, its collective leadership and the unity of the party and the people.

Today this strength is helping Soviet people to look confidently toward tomorrow and to implement the program of communist creation with even more determination and solidarity. The most reliable stimulus for the success of this great work will be our state of organization and discipline, our constant and all-round concern in consolidating the union of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia in strengthening social and political and ideological unity of Soviet society and the fraternal friendship of the peoples of the USSR, in the ideological traning of the working people in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian, socialist internationalism.

The party sacredly preserves the tradition bequeathed by Lenin. If you are a communist, your place is in the thick of working life, in the vanguard of struggle and labor. Do not tear yourself from the masses, earn attention and respect for yourself by your work, selflessness, rightmindedness and unity of word and deed. The strength and fighting capacity of the party, its political and moral authority with the masses largely depends on how each Communist fulfills his party and civic duty. This means that all party organizations and Communists today must even more forcefully safeguard and develop the Leninist style, Leninist norms and the principles of leadership which have been established within the party. This means that the initiatives and activeness of the masses must be raised and supported even more purposefully and every manifestation of instability, irresponsibility and conceit must be positively eliminated. This means cultivating in people a Bolshevist intolerance of shortcomings, complacency, bureaucratism and the intrigues of our ideological enemy and setting a party and Leninist example of this intolerance.

The unity of the party and people is manifest today with enormous force in the scope of socialist competition and in the shock labor watch of our Soviet people, full of determination to properly mark an important date in the life of our country -- the 60th anniversary of the USSR. The duty of Communists is to be in the vanguard of this nationwide patriotic movement and to ensure conditions for the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the planned tasks and socialist pledges of the second year of the 11th 5-Year Plan period in all spheres of the national economy, at all enterprises and farms and at every workplace.

These days the labor pulse of our homeland is beating evenly and confidently. We courageously face the future. For, as always, the Leninist Communist Party -- monolithically united, armed with the all-conquering teachings of Marxism-Leninism and surrounded by the love and profound trust of the Soviet people -- is at the country's helm. The Soviet people know that the banner of Lenin and the banner of October, under which worldwide and historic victories have been gained is in reliable hands.

APN COMMENTARY TO PAP PRAISES ANDROPOV

LD140052 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] The Soviet news agency APN has sent especially for PAP a commentary on the election of Yuriy Andropov as new general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The commentary says that the good of the nation and the defense of world peace are and will remain beacons for the ruling party, which is the leading force of Soviet society.

It is significant, continues APN, that the new general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, elected at the plenum, is Yuriy Andropov, close collaborator of Leonid Brezhnev, well known in the party and in the country as a most selfless man, a Communist dedicated to the cause of the party, characterized by party modesty, respect for the views of other comrades and, as stated by Konstantin Chernenko, a passion for collective work.

PRAVDA REPORTS REACTION TO ANDROPOV SUCCESSION

OW160720 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Nov 82 First Edition p 5

[TASS 15 November roundup: "Continuing the 26th CPSU Congress Course" -- first three paragraphs are PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] The attention of the world public is now riveted on Moscow, where the Soviet people have paid their last respects to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, loyal continuer of the great cause of Lenin and major politician and statesman of our time. The press, public figures and statesmen are noting L.I. Brezhnev's tremendous services in shaping and implementing the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and in the struggle for peace and the prevention of nuclear catastrophe.

Reporting the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee plenum and the unanimous election of Yu. V. Andropov as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the foreign mass media stress the CPSU's determination, voiced at the plenum, to continue the course of the 26th CPSU Congress. The papers point in particular to the fact that Yu. V. Andropov assured the CPSU Central Committee and the Communist Party that he would devote all his strength, knowledge and experience of life to successfully fulfilling the program of communist building outlined in the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and ensuring continuity in resolving the tasks of further strengthening the USSR's economic and defense might, improving the Soviet people's well-being and consolidating peace and in pursuing the entire Leninist domestic and foreign policy implemented under L.I. Brezhnev.

In publishing K.U. Chernenko's speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum the papers highlight his remark: Our 18-million-strong party is united and cohesive. The Soviet people wholeheartedly believe in the party's wisdom.... Harmonious, joint work in all the party organs will ensure further successes both in communist building and in our activity in the international arena.

In Hanoi an extraordinary session of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee Political Bureau has been held under the chairmanship of Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee. The SRV State Council and Council of Ministers and the Vietnam Fatherland Front are organizing a ceremony to bid farewell to L.I. Brezhnev in Hanoi. It has been decided to declare mourning in the country.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, a great son of the Soviet people, devoted his entire life to the historic cause — the cause of socialism, Czechoslovakia's RUDE PRAVO writes in an editorial. L.I. Brezhnev has passed away. The Soviet Communists' party and the great land of the soviets that is so dear to us remain.

Our friendship with the Soviet people will also be eternal. Moments of grief fill the heart with sadness, but they will not weaken the militant heart of the communists and will not break the will of hundreds of millions of working people to implement the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, which live forever, to build a world without war and suffering and to work for the good and happiness of man.

The Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Association express their profound condolences in a telegram to the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and emphasize that the Chinese people always value their traditional friendship with the Soviet people and hope that the friendship between the two countries' peoples will be constantly strengthened and developed in the future.

The death of L.I. Brezhnev is a tremendous loss not only to the Soviet people but also to all mankind, Rene Leon Mauge Mosquera, secretary general of the Communist Party of Ecuador Central Committee, declared. L.I. Brezhnev struggled all his life for peace and the relaxation of international tension. As the results of the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee plenum show, in these difficult days the Soviet people are rallying their ranks even more closely around the CPSU and are confidently continuing the struggle for peace and security throughout the world.

The resolution adopted at a session of the ruling Indian National Congress-I party working committee held under the chairmanship of Indira Gandhi emphasizes: L.I. Brezhnev was a great friend of India. The Indian National Congress rates highly his personal contribution to strengthening Indian-Soviet friendship and cooperation. By his tireless efforts in the struggle for the cause of the relaxation of international tension and the triumph of the cause of peace throughout the world he has made a profound mark on contemporary history. The strengthening of Indian-Soviet friendship and cooperation and a continued struggle for peace will be the best memorial to L.I. Brezhnev.

L.I. Brezhnev was the outstanding statesman of our era and always advocated the consolidation of world peace, was always a friend of the Arab peoples and helped defend the just principles for whose implementation the Arab peoples are struggling, Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan declared.

The death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that outstanding son of the Soviet people and major politician of our time, has been greeted with profound sorrow all over the world, Herbert (Apteker), the historian and director of the American Institute for Marxist Studies, declared. The name and the whole life's work of the faithful Leninist are inextricably connected with a selfless struggle to preserve peace and mankind itself. Continuing Lenin's policy, L.I. Brezhnev spared no effort to implement this main task of our time, earning the recognition and gratitude of the entire world's people of good will.

The death of L.I. Brezhnev, the Nigerian Government newspaper THE DAILY TIMES writes, is a loss not only to the Soviet people but also to all mankind. All Brezhnev's activity was aimed at serving the motherland. His main concern was the preservation of world peace and stability. L.I. Brezhnev symbolized the relaxation of international tension. Africa will always remember L.I. Brezhnev as a tireless fighter against colonialism, oppression and apartheid.

The world's progressive public, (J. Macalister), secretary general of the Scotland-USSR Friendship Society declared, will never forget Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. He will remain forever in the memory of all people on the planet who believe that the only path to peace is the maintenance of East-West dialogue. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was the outstanding statesman of our time and a faithful continuer of the immutable traditions of the great Lenin, the founder of the Soviet state.

Reports on the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee plenum and the speeches delivered at it by Comrades Yu.V. Andropov and K.U. Chernenko are featured prominently in the world press and in the radio and television news programs of various countries. The socialist countries' news media are informing people in full about the work and results of the plenum.

Poland's TRYBUNA LUDU prefaces the information report on the plenum with the following words: "Yu.V. Andropov: Consistent implementation of the domestic and foreign policy course of our party and the Soviet state that was formulated under the leadership of L.I. Brezhnev is our primary duty."

"In Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov," Hungary's NEPSZABADSAG writes, "our fraternal Soviet Communist Party has elected to the post of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee an experienced, recognized member of its collective leadership who is respected in the international arena. The post of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which involves exceptionally great responsibility stemming from the special international clout of the CPSU and the Soviet state, has been filled by a communist politician who since his youth has devoted all his talent and strength to serving the cause of the prosperity of his motherland and the cause of the victory of communism and the universal progress of mankind."

Publishing on page 1 a report on Yu.V. Andropov's election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, China's RENMIN RIBAO stresses: Yu.V. Andropov declared that the pursuit of the domestic and foreign policy formulated under the leadership of L.I. Brezhnev will be continued. The paper publishes a biography of the new general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The work of the CPSU Central Committee plenum attracted great attention in the West too. The new general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, America's UPI notes, said that "you cannot get peace from the imperialists by asking. It can only be defended by relying on the invincible might of the Soviet Armed Forces."

Yu.V. Andropov's speech at the extraordinary plenum of the Soviet Communist Party shows that the Soviet Union's new leadership will continue a consistent foreign policy course, America's ABC TV stresses.

Britain's THE GUARDIAN notes that Yu.V. Andropov's speech at the plenum confirmed the unchanged nature of the Soviet leadership's foreign and domestic policy.

The preservation of peace, THE MORNING STAR stresses, remains the USSR's paramount task.

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES SENT TO ANDROPOV

VCP's Le Duan

OW130904 Hanoi VNA in English 0739 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 13 -- Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, has sent the following message to Yuriy Andropov, the newly elected general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union:

"Dear comrade Yuriy Andropov:

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, of all Vietnamese Communists and the Vietnamese people, and in my own name, I warmly congratulate you on your election to the post of general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The Communist Party of Vietnam and the Vietnamese people know very well that you are an outstanding leader of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and a close comrade-in-arms of the late Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

We firmly believe that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the fraternal Soviet people, under the wise guidance of the Central Committee and of the experienced leadership of the party -- the political bureau -- of which you are the head, will certainly carry out with outstanding success the historic tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and the instructions of the late Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, to continue the Soviet Union's steady advance in laying the material and technical foundations of communism, thereby ensuring the Soviet Union's permanent role as the mainstay and reliable supporter of all the forces of revolution and peace in the world. The Communist Party and the people of Vietnam will exert themselves to help consolidate and strengthen the great friendship, militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between the two parties and the two countries, and among the socialist community as a whole.

I sincerely wish you the best of health and great success, in your highly responsible post, in all the noble tasks assigned to you by the Communist Party and the people of the Soviet Union. Communist Greetings...

Kim Il-song Greetings

SK122230 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang November 13 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, sent a message of greetings on November 12 to Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov upon his election as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The message reads:

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the Korean people and on my own, I extend warmest congratulations and comradely greetings to you upon your election as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

We hope that the fraternal Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by you will achieve new success in the struggle to defend the gains of October and build socialism and communism in the Soviet Union.

Believing that the traditional relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Workers Party of Korea and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, between the Korean and Soviet peoples will grow stronger and develop in the future on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, I take this opportunity to wholeheartedly wish you great success in your responsible work as well as good health.

Honecker Message

LD121556 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1402 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 12 Nov (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, conveyed to Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov the following congratulations on his election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee:

Dear comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov,

On behalf of the GDR SED Central Committee, all Communists and the entire GDR people, and on my own behalf, I send you fraternal and cordial congratulations on the occasion of your election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

For over 65 years now the Soviet Union, with whom we are closely linked, has been proceeding successfully on the Leninist path into peaceful coexistence -- not overshadowed by wars -- of all the peoples in this world. As a member of the CPSU leadership team for many years you have an outstanding share in the consistent implementation of the policy of Lenin's party.

In the GDR you enjoy high regard as a proven internationalist and loyal friend of the first socialist state on German soil. We are most deeply convinced that the numerous bonds of inviolable, fraternal friendship and the militant bond between the GDR SED and the CPSU, between the GDR and the USSR are a reliable pledge in our common struggle for the continued growth of the strength and influence of socialism, for the safeguarding of peace and the happiness of the peoples.

In your post as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, a post which bears the highest responsibility for the well-being of the Soviet people, for the fate of mankind, we wish you, dear comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, much success, health and creative power.

May the glorious party of Lenin and the great Soviet people continue to march ahead successfully in the realization of the historic resolutions of the 26th CPSU Party Congress.

Communist greetings.

[Signed] E. Honecker, general secretary of the GDR SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State.

Czechoslovakia's Husak

LD121758 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has sent a congratulatory telegram to Yuriy Andropov on the occasion of his election to the post of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which reads as follows:

Dear Comrade Andropov:

Allow me to congratulate you most sincerely on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee as well as in my own name on your election to the post of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The Czechoslovak Communists and our people hold you in esteem as a close coworker of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, who was a great friend of our country. They know you as an important party and state representative of the Soviet Union, who has demonstrated in all high responsible posts entrusted to you by the party loyalty to the immortal ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

We are convinced that the heroic Soviet people, under the leadership of it glorious Communist Party, will continue with assurance to implement the conclusions of the 26th CPSU Congress and march toward new victories along the road to building a communist society.

We are taking this opportunity to assure you that we value highly the close fraternal ties of alliance linking both our communist parties and countries. We shall do our utmost for the further development of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship, intensification of mutual, all-round and fruitful cooperation in the interest of our nations; the strengthening of cohesion and unity between the countries of the socialist community and the international communist and workers' movement.

I wish you whole-heartedly, dear Yuriy Vladimirovich, good health and great strength and energy in your highly responsible post for the well-being of the Soviet people, the strengthening of peace, socialism and progress in the world, Comrade Gustav Husak stressed in the telegram.

Hungary's Kadar

LD121900 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Budapest, November 12 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, congratulated Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov in a telegram on his election as secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The telegram runs: "We are firmly convinced that under your leadership the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its Central Committee will continue to follow the Leninist path with undiminished consistency and the Soviet people will attain new outstanding results in building communist society. The knowledge that since its foundation the Soviet Union has firmly defended the peace of the world and protected the results attained through consistent enforcement of the policy of peaceful coexistence and by the shared efforts of all peace-loving forces, is an enormous source of strength for peace-loving people. We are certain that the Soviet Union, the socialist countries and the progressive and peace-defending forces of the world will promote successfully the cause of socialism, social progress and peace in the future".

"Hungarian Communists and the Hungarian people building socialism have long known you as loyal son of the Soviet people, a committed internationalist, devoted fighter of the Communist Party of the Soviet people and genuine friend of our party and the Hungarian people.

"We can assure you, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its Central Committee, and the Soviet people that our party, the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and the Hungarian people will cherish and strengthen also in future the fraternal friendship and many-sided cooperation of our parties and countries", ends the telegram.

Bulgaria's Zhivkov

AU121927 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Sofia, Nov 12 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP, has sent the following telegram to Mr Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, secretary general of the CC of the CPSU:

Dear Comrade Andropov,

May I congratulate you cordially on behalf of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and on my part on your election as secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

We knew you as a loyal Marxist-Leninist for many years, and well-known in the Soviet Union and in the world, figure of the CPSU and the Soviet state, and we are convinced that under your guidance the Central Committee of the great party of Lenin will in future also mobilize successfully the strength of the Soviet Communists, of the entire Soviet people, for the further building of the communist society.

The Bulgarian Communist Party and the Bulgarian people will continue in future to march shoulder to shoulder with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet people in the struggle for fulfilling the communist ideas and ideals, for deepening the fraternal cooperation and increasing the might of the socialist community countries, for the unity of the international communist and workers' movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, for averting the danger of a thermonuclear catastrophe, for peace and disarmament, for ensuring the security and the happy future of mankind.

We are deeply convinced that the fraternal friendship, the all-round cooperation and getting closer together of the BCP and the CPSU, of Bulgaria and the USSR, will get deeper and will reach new gains in the interest and to the good of our peoples, of socialism all over the world.

I wish you with all my heart, dear Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, lots of health, creative energy and great successes in your highly responsible work for the further translation into reality of the Leninist general line of the CPSU for the prosperity of the Soviet people, for the consolidation of peace, for the triumph of communism!

LCY's Ribicic

LD121638 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1514 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Nov (TANJUG) -- Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent congratulations to Yuriy Andropov on the occasion of his election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, expressing best wishes for successful work in the responsible post entrusted to him. The telegram emphasizes the importance which we attach to the successful development of relations and all-round cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU and between the two socialist countries, as well as our determination to promote further Yugoslav-Soviet relations and cooperation on the basis of well-known jointly determined principles and in the spirit of meetings between Comrades Tito and Brezhnev.

Egypt's Mubarak

NC132005 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1930 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Cairo, 13 Nov (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has sent the following congratulatory cable to Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU, on the occasion of his election as general secretary of the party:

Mr Yuriy Andropov: On the occasion of your election as general secretary of the CPSU, it pleases me to convey to you sincerest congratulations and good wishes. We are confident that in view of your distinguished experience and capability you will exert utmost effort and energy for the welfare of the Soviet people and to promote the international peace which the peoples of the world long for. Wishing you every success and prosperity.

Syria's Al-Asad

JN121648 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has sent the following cable of congratulations to Comrade Yuriy Andropov on his election as CPSU general secretary:

On your election by the CPSU Central Committee as CPSU general secretary, I would like to send you my heartfelt congratulations and those of the Ba'th Party leadership on this collective trust placed in you. I wish you success in carrying out your responsibilities and wish the Soviet people further achievements internally and on the international level, particularly in terms of supporting the causes of freedom and justice throughout the world.

I take this opportunity to express our confidence in continuing the development of cooperation between our two parties and two countries in the interest of our two peoples to strengthen our joint struggle and realize our common aims.

Iraqi President

JN131437 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1410 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Nov (INA) -- Saddam Husayn, the Ba'th Party Regional Command secretary and president of the republic, has sent a cable of congratulations to Yuriy Andropov on his assumption of the post of CPSU Central Committee general secretary.

The cable reads: On your election as CPSU Central Committee general secretary and on your assumption of powers in the friendly Soviet Union, I am pleased to send you my sincere comradely congratulations, affirming our genuine desire to continue promoting friendship and cooperation between Iraq and the Soviet Union on the bases of independence and equality in the service of our mutual interests. These bases have been guiding our relations for many years.

I wish you continued success in your mission and the friendly Soviet people further progress and prosperity.

Jordan's King Husayn

JN121636 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn has sent the following cable of congratulations to His Excellency Yuriy Andropov on the occasion of the latter's assumption of the post of CPSU general secretary.

It gives me pleasure to seize the opportunity of your election and assumption of the post of CPSU general secretary to send you and the Soviet people and government in my own name and on behalf of the Jordanian people and government our warmest congratulations and sincerest wishes, stressing our adherence to the course of friendship which characterized the Jordanian-Soviet relations during the era of late President Leonid Brezhnev and expressing our constant desire to achieve further cooperation for the well-being of the two friendly Jordanian and Soviet peoples.

It also pleases me to express to you our best wishes for success in attaining progress, prosperity and peace for which the Soviet people and all world peoples aspire.

[Signed] Husayn ibn Talal

Saudi Arabia's King Fahd

GF131920 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has sent a congratulatory cable to Yuriy Andropov, CPSU secretary general, on his new post. In his cable to Andropov, his majesty expressed his sincerest congratulations and best wishes on his election as CPSU secretary general, wishing him good health and happiness and a good life for the Soviet people.

Algerian President

LD141302 Algiers APS in English 1000 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Algiers, 14/11/82 (APS) -- President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic, FLN party secretary general addressed a message of congratulations to Mr Yuriy Andropov, the new secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee in which he presented on behalf of the FLN party, the Algerian people and government his warm congratulations for his accession to the higher responsibility of secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee.

YAR President's Message

GF141944 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Brother leader Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the armed forces and secretary general of the General People's Congress, has sent a congratulatory cable to the new Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov on the occasion of his election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Following is the text of the cable:

Dear friend Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Moscow. It pleases me to extend to you on behalf of myself personally and in the name of the brother officials of the state and government and members of the General People's Congress in the YAR my sincerest congratulations and blessings on the occasion of your election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Your election to this post affirms the great confidence which you enjoy.

I am sure that your election to succeed the late great friend Leonid Brezhnev will represent a continuation of strengthening the march of work for international peace and bolstering the spheres of cooperation and solidarity among the peace-loving peoples who are struggling for the victory of the values of the right, justice and peaceful coexistence in addition to strengthening and developing the friendly relations between our countries in a way that is appropriate to their deeprooted historical status and their mutual interests. I hope that you will be successful in your task.

Please accept the best of my wishes.

[Signed] Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the armed forces and secretary general of the General People's Congress

Kuwaiti Amir

LD131642 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] His highness the amir of the land has sent a congratulations cable to Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the Central Committee, on the occasion of his election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Gabon's Bongo

AB151924 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] On the occasion of the swearing-in of Yuriy Andropov at the head of the CPSU, the head of state, His Excellency Omar Bongo, has sent the following congratulatory message to Yuriy Andropov of the Kremlin:

Dear General Secretary, it gives me much pleasure, on the occasion of your election to the post of CPSU general secretary, on behalf of the Government of Gabon, the Gabonese Democratic Party and on my own behalf, to address to you our sincere congratulations and best wishes of success in your new responsibilities.

Will you please accept, Mr General Secretary, my best regards.

Signed: Elhadj Omar Bongo, president of the Republic of Gabon.

Ugandan President's Message

EA122118 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] President Milton Obote has sent the following message of congratulations to Comrade Yuriy Andropov:

To the newly-elected general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU. On behalf of the Uganda People's Congress [UPC], and on my own behalf, I send you my most warm congratulations on the occasion of your election to the high office of general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

I take the opportunity to express the belief that the international community in general and the Soviet Union in particular will greatly benefit from your long experience in public service. I would like to assure you that the UPC will continue to work with the CPSU in furthering the good relations between our two parties and people.

Rwanda's Habyarimana

EA131534 Kigali Domestic Service in French 1115 GMT 13 Nov 82

[13 November message of congratulations from Rwandan President Maj Gen Juvenal Habyarimana to Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee]

[Text] Your election to the head of the CPSU gives me the happy opportuntiy of sending you, on behalf of the Rwandan Government and people as gathered with the National Revolutionary Development Movement as well as on my own behalf, the warmest and most heartfelt congratulations.

The trust that has been placed in you to run the highest [word indistinct] policy of your country is dazzling proof of your qualities as an incontestable statesman. The Rwandan Government and people join me in wishing you full success in this noble and exalted mission.

I would like to take advantage of this happy occasion to express the wish that the excellent relations between our two countries be strengthened still further by more active cooperation in the mutual interests of our two brotherly countries.

I would also use this agreeable opportunity to reiterate to you and the friendly Soviet people my best wishes for happiness and prosperity. Highest considerations.

[Signed] Maj Gen Juvenal Habyarimana

ARMENIAN SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM HOLDS SESSION

GF142010 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 30 Oct 82 p 2

[Excerpts] The Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has held its regular session.

The presidium heard an address by G.Y. Magakyan, chairman of the Ashtarak People's Deputies Council Executive Committee, on the activities of the rayon local councils concerning preparations for the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

The industrial enterprise collectives of the rayon have overfulfilled the current year's 9-month plan and exported R.35 million of products in excess of the plan target.

The agricultural workers have successfully executed the agricultural provision production and storage plans, have increased the number of animals and milk production.

The session also heard and reviewed the address of the Vartenis People's Deputies Council Executive Committee on the completion of plans and the strengthening of order.

The presidium session also reviewed the following issues: The reception of citizens, their letters and the revision of their complaints by the Echmiadzin Rayon Soviet Executive Committee (addressed by S.H. Ohanesyan, deputy chairman of the Executive Committee); the address of S.V. Arakelyan, minister of fruit and vegetable industry, on the 1982 State Plan regarding Armenian SSR economic and social development and the execution of Armenian SSR laws; and the addresses of Ichevan and Shamshadin Rayon Soviet Executive Committees concerning activities to strengthen order and the struggle against law violators in the rayon (speakers: R.A. Arakelyan and O.K. Yeganyan).

The session also heard a report on the results of the revisions of the proposals, applications and complaints by the citizens received at the Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Presidium reviewed various other issues in accordance with which decrees and resolutions were adopted.

PRAVDA REPORTS ESTONIAN CP PLENUM HELD

PM151603 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 82 p 2

[Nonstaff correspondent V. Tombu report: "A Plenum Has Been Held"]

[Text] An Estonian CP Central Committee plenum held here has discussed topical questions of the development of the republic's agriculture in the light of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum's decisions and the recommendations of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and also the practical measures to be implemented in the coming years to increase soil fertility and to produce stable grain and fodder crop harvests.

A report was delivered by K.G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee.

BRIEFS

UZBEK WORKING CONDITIONS -- The funds made available in the Uzbek SSR for improving labor conditions increased twofold during the last 10 years. The Council of Uzbek Trade Unions has informed our correspondent that a total of 62 million tanga were spent for this purpose last year. The trade unions, together with the government organs of the republic, are drawing up and enacting laws for safeguarding labor. They are also controlling the implementation of these laws. Within the framework of the Council of Uzbek Trade Unions in Tashkent, a special institute has been set up to tackle matters related to safeguarding of labor. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 14 Nov 82 GF]

SUPREME SOVIET HONORS EDITOR -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has conferred the Order of the October Revolution upon Nikolay Trofimovich Fedorenko, the writer and chief editor of the INOSTRANNAYA LITERATURA magazine. This is in recognition of his services in the development of Soviet literature, his fruitful public work and his 70th birthday. Comrade Fedorenko is a corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, a renowned philologist and orientalist. He has headed the INOSTRANNAYA LITERATURA magazine since 1970. Fedorenko is the author of works on the history and culture of China and Japan as well as on general theoretical questions of literature and art. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 8 Nov 82 LD]

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